The edition of THE TRIBUNE Sunday was
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The Chicago Tribune.

The edition of THE TRIBUNE Sunday was
68,156
Copies, and they were all sold for cash. No "return" copies or dead-heads in the list!

VOLUME XLVIII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

W. B. TASCOTT IS THE MAN.

THE IDENTITY OF MR. SNELL'S MURDERER ESTABLISHED.

The Police Offer $2,000 Reward for Information That Will Locate the Young Man—A Complete Description of This Badly-Wanted Individual—Some of the Evidence Possessed by the Police—Statements by Chief Hubbard and Inspector Bonfield.

At 11 o'clock last night Superintendent Hubbard arrived at the City-Hall and called the reporters into his private office.

"W. B. Tascott, alias T. A. Gathright, is the name of the murderer, boys," he said.

The information was not startling, for since the publication in THE TRIBUNE Wednesday morning of the clew the police had struck the public has been prepared for the official acknowledgment that the police were at last on the track of the right man.

"Is it absolutely certain that he is the murderer?"

"Yes, sir; we are positive of it."

The reporters were then called across the hall into Inspector Bonfield's room. The Inspector sat at his desk with a number of printed circulars before him, one of which he handed to each reporter.

It will be noticed that the circular is dated Feb. 15, the day of the first publication of the story in THE TRIBUNE, and that the name of the man given is Gathright, or "Cartwright" as THE TRIBUNE obtained it. This circular was issued Wednesday, but was kept secret until last night.

$500 REWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Look out for and arrest for burglary T. A. Gathright, alias Moore, alias Scott, alias Clark, 22 or 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, 140 pounds weight, slim built, erect, full round face, heavy eyebrows, fair complexion, dark brown hair, thin on top of head, cut short, large dark eyes, small thin dark mustache, may have been dyed. Wore when last seen brown and gray striped pants, stripe one-half inch wide, dark coat, vest, and overcoat, black silk hat, square top ring, set with garnets and pearls, one pearl missing. May carry cane with a round gold head, engraved with W. B. T. in monogram, also a russet-colored oval valise, eighteen inches long and eight inches deep, hung by a strap over the shoulder. The above reward will be paid for his capture and detention until officers with papers can arrive for him. Send all information to

JOHN BONFIELD,
Inspector of Police.

"Now we are going to get out a new circular," Bonfield said. "I want you to change the reward to $2,000 and the eyes from dark to blue. The initials on the cane are W. B. T., for W. B. Tascott. This first circular was issued when there was no Chief of Police, and the new one will be signed by Chief Hubbard."

The circular will start off as follows:

Two thousand dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and detention until identified, of William B. Tascott of Chicago, the supposed murderer of A. J. Snell, who was murdered the morning of Feb. 8.

From this point on the circular is like the first one.

"You will notice," added Inspector Bonfield, "that we do not offer the reward for his conviction—simply for the arrest and detention. We have the evidence upon which to convict him if he is ever caught. I'll stake my word of honor and my reputation on that."

"Who offers the reward?"

"The relatives offer it," said Chief Hubbard, "but I can't say just which ones."

"And you can also say," said Inspector Bonfield, "that I will give $50 for a good picture of the young man taken within the last year."

"You have a number of persons locked up on suspicion. Will they be released?"

"Who?" asked the Inspector.

"Burke and Walters and others."

"O! They had nothing to do with it in any way at all. Yes, of course."

THE CLEWS AND EVIDENCE.

An important conference, lasting nearly four hours, was held last evening in the private office of Capt. Lewis of the Desplaines Street Station. It was participated in by Mayor Roche, County-Treasurer Davis, Ald. Badenoch, A. J. Stone and W. S. McCrea, the sons-in-law of the late A. J. Snell; Chief-of-Police Hubbard, and Inspector Bonfield. Detectives Aldrich and Elliott came and went a half-dozen times during the evening, sometimes in search of pointers and again to report whatever progress was being made by the force of detectives who were actively engaged in scouring the haunts of the suspected murderer. All the clews which had been developed were explained at length to the conference, and it was soon resolved to offer a reward for William B. Tascott, alias T. A. Gathright, who was the mysterious roomer at the house of Mrs. Wick, No. 474 West Madison street. Among the clews found in the ashes of the stove in the room occupied by Tascott were the remains of a check, payable to the order of A. J. Stone, for $2,560, and a few charred fragments of some county orders, all of which were known to have been in the possession of Mr. Snell at the time of his murder. The police officials claimed to be in possession of even more damnatory evidence against Tascott, but no amount of persuasion could induce either them or the other gentlemen of the conference to give it publicity. To do so, they said, would be equivalent to furnishing the accused with the direct means of setting up an alibi or some other kind of a defense, which might eventuate in his defeating the ends of justice.

Jennie Franks, a woman on whom Tascott bestowed his affections, occupies the lower portion of the house at No. 50 Curtis street. She is a handsome woman of perhaps 25 years, tall, graceful, and shrewd. Tascott was to have come to her house the morning he killed Snell. On one of his visits there it has been learned that he carried the small bag which was found at Snell's, being the case in which he kept his burglar tools.

WHO TASCOTT IS.

William B. Tascott is said to be the son of J. B. Tascott, President of the Tascott Paint Company, whose residence is at No. 140 Ashland avenue. A few days ago Mrs. J. B. Tascott went East on a visit, and Mr. Tascott closed up his house and took apartments at the [illegible] House. He is reputed to be a man of considerable wealth and is highly respected by those who know him intimately. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called at the hotel last night for the purpose of having a talk with him, but the clerk said that he was called out early in the evening to visit a sick relative and it was impossible to say when he might return. A quiet tip intimated that he had been called upon by one of the detectives and had by him been advised to retire into temporary seclusion, so as to avoid being interviewed by any reporter.

Young Tascott was brought up on the West Side and is well-known by most of the old residents within a radius of half a dozen blocks of Union Park. As far as can be learned he has never been actively engaged in any business and has not been under any professional restraint. He has traveled a good deal and has a pretty good knowledge of the world on the shady side. It is understood that his father contributed largely to his support, but not enough to meet his luxurious habits and the financial demands of a rather fast life. He left his lodgings at No. 474 West Madison street early the morning of the murder and has not since been seen. Whether he is in hiding in the city until the hue and cry shall have settled down or whether he has jumped for Texas or Mexico is unknown. The impression entertained by the police is that he is making his way to the Southwest, as it is believed he had no money to speak of.

WHAT BONFIELD THINKS.

After Superintendent Hubbard and Inspector Bonfield made their statement of the case, the latter was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter and asked about the story of Rosa Bergstuhler, the cook at Mr. Snell's, on whose statement her two male visitors in the house at a late hour the night of the murder had been arrested. The inspector said: "We have had those men under arrest, but I do not think they were participants in the crime. We were so strongly of this opinion after investigating the case that we ordered their release. I suppose they were let out last night or this morning."

"Do you think that Tascott had an accomplice?"

"No, I do not. I think he did the job single-handed."

"How do you account for bullets of two sizes being fired into Mr. Snell if there were not two men?"

"A number of people have told us that it was Tascott's habit to carry two guns, one an ivory-handled weapon, the other a common one. He cased them in that valise which he swung over his shoulder with a strap. I think he fired both guns at once, holding one in each hand. It was a desperate encounter, and it shows wonderful depravity or courage on the part of the young fellow. I can account for a burglar coming from depraved parents—a father or mother who drank or was dissolute—and who was perhaps forced into crime by hunger or privation, but here was an accomplished young fellow, well educated, provided with all the comforts of life, experienced by extensive travel, and surrounded with everything that ought to make a good young man, who deliberately adopts the most perilous calling a man can undertake, who commits murder on a man he had known and whose family had been acquainted with his for years. It is a great mystery."

"How do you account for the killing?"

"Well, that is a profound mystery as yet, but I think it will be cleared. Burglars ordinarily will take a chance to escape without killing, and I think this young fellow would have done that too, but he was caught by Mr. Snell, and seeing he was identified he resorted to murder. I think that theory will be fully established in a day or two at the farthest."

"Do you know anything about Tascott's family?"

"Yes, they are well-to-do people, who moved in good society. They were not rich as riches are measured here, but they had all the comforts of abundance of money. I cannot say anything more. The family is torn up. They have left the city, but I think they will return. They knew several days ago that their son was the murderer, and they at once prepared to depart. I must not discuss them any further."

"What do think of the confession of James Gillam, the burglar now in jail, in which he implicates John Burke and Frank Walters, the men arrested near Snell's house on the night of the tragedy?"

"I take no stock in it. I think they are entirely innocent of that crime."

"Do you think Tascott can be caught?"

"I do. The Associated Press has sent the description and reward all over the continent. Every newspaper will print it, and everybody who knows Tascott will be ready to betray him. His lot will be a hard one. I think it will be impossible for him to escape, and expect to hear from him at any time."

TASCOTT'S LODGING-HOUSE.

It was with Mrs. Wick at No. 474 West Madison street that the missing burglar lodged. She said that he gave the name of Tascott, saying he was the son of a wealthy paint-dealer and that he was a reporter, which kept him out late at night.

"Did Mr. Tascott have any callers?" the reporter inquired.

"Only once. The Sunday before Mr. Snell was killed a young man called and went into Mr. Tascott's room. I heard Tascott say: 'Ed, this room doesn't look like the quarters I had over on the North Side, does it?' That was all I could hear, as the conversation was conducted in a subdued tone. I heard today that Mr. Stone had learned that this man Ed was the jeweler who worked up and handled the jewelry that Tascott stole."

Then Mrs. Wick described the young man's dress and his demeanor. He was a mere boy and dudish. He had many suits of clothes and was a genteel young man. She once asked him if he was not rather young to be engaged in the work he described, and he said he was, but added: "I have had lots of experience with the world, however."

PLUNDER IDENTIFIED.

The property found in Tascott's room has been identified by a number of people. The first was some sachet-bags and a mandolin, part of the plunder stolen from the residence of A. C. Cook, No. 471 Washington-boulevard. This burglary, which had many features identical with that at Snell's, had been carefully guarded by the police, THE TRIBUNE alone having published the facts.

Mr. Alonzo N. Reece, of Henry W. King & Co., living opposite Jefferson Park on Adams street, was visited by burglars the same night that Mr. Case's house was robbed. Mr. Reece said he knew nothing of the affair until the next morning. Entrance was effected by forcing open a rear window. Silverware was the bulk of the stuff taken. There were some fancy bronze pieces that Mr. Reece could not imagine of any value to a thief also taken. On Thursday he was sent for by the Chief of Police to come to the Central Station, and there found about one-half of the property he missed. The value of the recovery was not large—only about $150.

Mr. C. H. Case, who lives at No. 201 Ashland avenue, had his house robbed Jan. 30 of a quantity of silverware and fancy articles. He identified some of the silver nutpicks now at the Central Station as his. None of the other articles recovered by the police contained anything taken from Mr. Case.

ARRESTS THAT DID NOT PAN OUT.

Rosa Bergstuhler, the cook at Snell's, made a statement on which two men were arrested and held for a time by the police. They had been paying attentions to Rosa and the character of their visits had become such that Mr. Snell protested against their being admitted.

On the night of the murder Mr. Snell was absent from his home until 10 o'clock and when he returned he found that Rosa was entertaining the men whom he had threatened to kick out of the house if they ever came again. These men had been there for some time. Before Mr. Snell arrived one of the men told Rosa, as the story goes, that he wanted $10. Rosa told him that she did not have that amount, but would get it when Mr. Snell came home. She made her promise good. At 10 o'clock, when the millionaire returned, Rosa went to him and told him she wanted $10. He had always been an obliging man to his servants, and drawing his purse from his pocket he gave her the money she desired. Rosa returned to the kitchen and gave the money to the man. They then departed.

Rosa had been acquainted with these men for some time and knows them well. She has been at the Snell residence for nine months, and some time prior thereto kept a restaurant at No. 171 West Randolph street. At that restaurant one of these men acted as cashier; the other was a waiter.

The day of the murder people who called at the Snell mansion were impressed with Rosa's demonstrations of grief. She displayed harrowing anguish and went so far as to say she wished they had killed her instead of Mr. Snell. Since the killing Rosa and her statements have been carefully observed. The men who were frequent callers before the tragedy failed to come round, and other incidents began to accumulate which she saw would reveal the story of the tragedy. It was when the full realization of this broke upon her that she made the statement on which the two men were arrested, but as soon as it was known they were not connected with the case they were released.

THE ESTATE IN COURT.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday in the Probate Court to Mrs. Henrietta Snell and Albert J. Stone to administer upon the estate of the late Amos J. Snell. In her application for letters which she presented to the court Mrs. Snell sets out that her husband departed this life on the 8th day of February, 1888, leaving, as she is informed and believes, no last will and testament. That he left personal property, consisting of household goods, horses, and other stock, goods and chattels, money in bank, notes, checks, bonds, securities, and franchises pertaining to a toll-road, of the total value of $50,000, and real estate not exceeding $1,000,000 in value. That the heirs of the deceased are the petitioner, Henrietta Snell, widow, and Albert J. Snell, Grace S. Coffin, Mary Stone, and Alice E. McCrea, children of the deceased. Mrs. Snell then sets out that she resides at No. 425 Washington boulevard, and concludes by praying the court to grant letters of administration to herself and Albert J. Stone, son-in-law of the deceased, who lives at No. 1 South Ada street. The administrators gave bond for $100,000, executed by themselves, and by Lazarus Silverman, the banker, and John J. Crawford of No. 391 West Randolph street, as sureties. The estate of Mr. Snell is much smaller than was anticipated. The explanation is that some two or three years ago he deeded a part of his estate worth $3,000,000 to his wife, who owns it in her own right.

GREED OF THE BOURBONS.

A SCHEME TO TAKE $68,000,000 FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Efforts of the South to Have the Cotton Tax Refunded—Pat Kelly's Danger—The Venezuelan Dispute—Cox and Springer at War—Changing the Meeting Time of Con[illegible]—The Pleuro-Pneumonia Question—[illegible] Affairs—The Mormon Riddle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The greed of the Southern Bourbons in the Fiftieth Congress passes the bounds of discretion. The thing their longing eyes are now set on is the refunding of the cotton tax collected by the General Government from the Southern States at the beginning of the war. The best estimates place this at $68,000,000. When the Direct-Tax bill was up in the senate Mr. Vance moved an amendment to it which provided for paying back to the States the cotton tax. Several Southern Senators urged him not to press this as it would endanger the Direct-Tax bill. They explained that they were for the cotton measure, but were not sure it could be adopted just yet, and therefore did not want to endanger the other bill. Vance, however, insisted on a vote, and a number of the Southerners stood by him. The same question came up when the Direct-Tax bill was in the House Judiciary Committee. The Southern members almost without exception wanted to tack on a cotton-refunding amendment. They were only persuaded to give it up on grounds of expediency. Some of them, however, thought the present was as good a time as any to slice the cotton melon, and it is understood that Oates of Alabama and Rogers of Arkansas will make a minority report. They want $68,000,000 of the surplus distributed south of Mason and Dixon's line, and are bold enough to say so.

Gen. Sherdian's proposition to retire the eighty odd army officers now on the sick-list and thus give an impetus to much-desired promotion has not met with the early and favorable consideration anticipated by many. The bill has been under consideration by the Senate Military Committee for two days, and so much unexpected opposition has developed that some time yet will be required before action is reached. The main opposition to it comes from officers now on the retired list. They object to having the retired list further enlarged for fear of endangering their own pay and allowances. They say it is all well enough to add to the list while there is a large sized surplus in the Treasury, but when this is reduced Congress begins to look around for a chance to cut and a retired list costing annually several million dollars would be one of the first objects to suffer. The majority of the members of the committee favor the measure as far as the promotion it would give is concerned, but there is a decided opposition to adding so many officers at one time to the retired list. The prospects for all the members of the class which graduates in June next obtaining commissions immediately upon graduation are growing brighter daily. The class consists of forty-four members, and there are already fifteen vacancies with over four months yet to run. At least thirty more casualties are anticipated within that period.

Among the propositions for changing the meeting time of Congress was one fixing the date at the first Monday of October in each year. The Judiciary Committee of the House made an adverse report on the ground that the proposed legislation would be injurious to the public interests, inasmuch as a large number of members of Congress are usefully employed in their several districts during the month of October in every alternate year in securing the election of suitable persons to represent their districts in Congress. This is the most telling reason that could be urged on the Congressmen, but another objection was offered by Washington people. It was that the social season was coincident with Congress, and to change the meeting time to October would upset many social usages. However, the Crain constitutional amendment, which brings Congress together the first Monday in January, will not interfere with the usefulness of the members in their districts or with established social customs. Mr. Crain said to a reporter this afternoon his amendment would probably be considered the last of this month. He introduced a resolution Monday setting apart Feb. 29 for that purpose. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, and will, it is believed, be reported back to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The seizure of Venezuelan territory by Great Britain has caused Secretary Bayard to indirectly lecture President Guzman Blanco for spending his time in Europe and breaking diplomatic relations with England. The Secretary adds that there is nothing in the dispute which calls for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The fact is understood to be that no representations have been made by Venezuela to the United States that the Monroe doctrine was imperiled. It has, however, been pointed out that England was threatening the commerce of the United States by its moves to control the Orinoco River and like acts. The breaking of diplomatic relations which the Secretary of State censures was only after repeated outrages by the English Government. Venezuela repeatedly made overtures to Great Britain to leave the boundary dispute to the arbitration of the United States, but this was always refused. When the English members of Parliament were here a few weeks ago urging an arbitration treaty between the United States and England it was pointed out to them that the South American controversy was a good case in which to voluntarily apply the principle, but the Englishmen seemed to think that arbitration between a strong and a weak nation would be a foolish proceeding. They talked mainly about the countries strong enough to fight each other on equal terms.

The assault Doc Ames has been making upon Pat Kelly's bossism in Minnesota is read with interest here. For the first two years of Cleveland's Administration Kelly dominated every appointment made in Minnesota. More especially was his influence felt in the Post-Office Department, where Col. Vilas gave him many favors, appointing, as is alleged, many of Kelly's customers as country Postmasters. In 1886 Messrs. McDonald, Wilson, and Rice were elected Democratic members of Congress from Minnesota. They at once claimed the right to dictate nominations, and from that day to this the warfare has been bitter. Lately, however, Kelly has been almost driven from the field by the Congressmen, though Col. Vilas is still trying to do all he can for him. It is now hinted that Kelly is to be left off the National Democratic Committee from Minnesota this year, and if that is done his career as a political boss will have ended.

Both sides will have a hearing before the Senate Territorial Committee tomorrow on the Mormon question. To this committee was referred the memorial of the alleged Utah Constitutional Convention asking for admission into the Union. The committee has also before it the constitutional amendment of Senator Cullom for the wiping out of polygamy and other bills looking to legislation. The Mormons have engaged some of the most eminent legal men in the country to look after their interests. They seem to have no end of money for this purpose. There are lawyers enough to take care of dozens of cases, but they are hired with a view to their personal and political influence rather than their legal usefulness.

Sunset Cox and Springer have fallen out. When Cox accused Springer the other day of thinking with his heels and dancing with his head, the remark had a more personal bearing than members generally knew. Cox had fallen out with Springer on account of his program in regard to Territorial legislation, and last Saturday he did not attend the caucus of the Democratic members of the committee because he was opposed to their plan of admitting Dakota as a whole. Cox is in favor of division. He says many of the States are too large, and wants not only to have Dakota divided, but California and Texas as well. There was a report that Cox was opposed to the organization of Oklahoma, but this is denied. The chances are that he will oppose that measure when it comes up for discussion, as his opposition to Springer has now assumed an air of personal dislike. Last Friday Cox got after Springer during the discussion on the McKay claim, and the next day he refused to attend the meeting of the caucus of the Democrats on the Territory Committee. Monday he resigned from the committee itself, and Taulbee of Kentucky has taken his place. With these dissensions cropping out thus early in the fight, it looks as if Mr. Springer would have a hard time to carry out his program in regard to Territorial legislation.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has nearly concluded its consideration of the Palmer Pleuro-Pneumonia bill and will be able to report it within a few days. The bill, which is understood to be suited to the cattle interest throughout the country, provides for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle by quarantine and by the slaughter of such animals as may be infected. The enforcement of the law will be in charge of three Commissioners, two of whom shall be cattlegrowers and one a veterinary surgeon. Sufficiently large salaries are to be paid to command the services of good men. The bill also removes the cause of friction between the State and Federal authorities that has heretofore been a source of great trouble.

The general order announcing the results of rifle practice and awarding the Nevada trophy will be issued from army headquarters tomorrow. Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. James C. Haughey, is awarded the Nevada trophy, it having the highest general figure of merit for the last target year. Forty-one members of the company were included in the annual classification, of which thirty-five were sharpshooters and six marksmen, giving them an individual figure of merit of 185.36. In skirmish firing their record was 76.87 per cent of hits, leaving their general figure of merit at 131.11, which is several points higher than the winners in previous years have obtained.

Mr. O. Guthrie appeared before the House sub-committee this evening on the waterways project. He proposed that the amount which Chicago was to pay as its share in the work should be assessed by arbitrators. He presented maps to show that the lake level would not be drawn down, as stated by Maj. Handbury, and went into several illustrations to support his point. Mr. Guthrie also criticised Messrs. Shorey and Hurd for using the term "canal" when there was really no canal about it, inasmuch as the plan is to follow the river bed.

Mr. Mills had a conference with Mr. Randall last night in regard to tariff legislation. Randall stated emphatically that he would oppose placing wool on the free list, but seemed willing to have some reductions made on the steel-rail and metal schedules. He has been requested to suggest what he thinks will be a fair reduction, and another conference will be held. It is believed that the Tariff bill will be reported to the full Ways and Means Committee next Tuesday or Wednesday.

STANDARD OIL CRUSHES A RIVAL.

It Secures Possession of the Buffalo Lubricating-Oil Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil Company has gobbled another of its competitors. At a special term of the Supreme Court yesterday Charles P. Norton, receiver of the Buffalo Lubricating-Oil Company, limited, asked for instructions in a proposition made by the Standard Oil Company through Franklin D. Locke to compromise all the litigations now pending between the Buffalo Company and the Standard. One of the suits brought by the Buffalo Company and Charles B. Matthews as its President is for $250,000 damages for alleged injury done their business by the acts which were made public last May in the celebrated conspiracy trial, which resulted in the conviction of Hiram B. and Charles M. Everest, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Rochester Vacuum Oil Works. The court promised to render a decision today. This it did, holding that the offer should be accepted under certain conditions. The works of the company were sold under foreclosure recently to Adelbert Moot for $20,000. As some of the stockholders claim, Moot was to act as trustee. He claims sole ownership, and suit is now on to settle that point. The Standard has offered him $60,000, and the court holds that this is all the works are worth, and the objecting stockholders can have no interest in the works, as they have been sold. Judge Haight carefully reviews the situation and, after giving his permission to the transfer and compromise, prescribes the payment of a certain mortgage of $7,700, attorneys' fees, etc., stipulating, however, that the dispute between Moot and the stockholders shall be decided by the court.

BLEW THE HOUSE TO PIECES.

An Explosion of Natural Gas in a Meadville Residence.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning an explosion of natural gas wrecked the house of Joseph Franklin, situated at the outskirts of the city, and seriously if not fatally injured Mrs. Franklin. Mr. Franklin disconnected the gaspipe some weeks ago and had the meter removed, but for some reason the pipe was not plugged, and the gas escaped into the cellar. This morning Mrs. Franklin started for the cellar with a lighted lamp, but had not descended more than a step when the explosion occurred, and two sides of the house were literally blown into the air. Mrs. Franklin was hurled backward a distance of fully twenty feet, and was found with her clothing on fire and blood flowing from her nose and mouth. A sick son in one of the rooms had one of his hands burned, but the other members of the family escaped with nothing more serious than a severe shaking up.

DR. MAY'S SAD STORY.

He Would Not Annoy His Wife Who Thought Him Dead.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—By the death of Dr. A. S. May at Findlay, O., yesterday a strange story was brought to light. At the opening of the Rebellion May enlisted, leaving his young wife and two children at home. Soon news came from the front that he had been taken prisoner, and later it was reported that he had died. The young wife mourned for a time and then married a rich widower. Meantime May was released from prison and came North. On his arrival at Columbus he heard of his wife's marriage. The news affected him so that he would not return to Findlay, but went on to the West, where he remained for fifteen years. Learning of his wife's death several years ago he returned to Findlay and remained there until his death yesterday, when the sad story was told by his relatives.

Shocking Tragedy in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—A double tragedy occurred in Bald Knob Township, near this city, last night. Thomas Waltham suddenly returned home, suspecting his wife of infidelity, and found proof in the presence of Jim Blakeney in his bedroom. Blakeney tried to get out and shot Waltham three times and one of Waltham's children once. The injured husband shot and killed Blakeney and then fell mortally wounded. The child may recover.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A reception given tonight in honor of Ella Wheeler Wilcox by Mrs. Willis Howe of the Lindell Hotel proved to be one of the most interesting social events of the season. Several hundred invitations were issued and the great hotel was thronged with guests. The costumes were many and magnificent and the St. Louis women pronounced themselves charmed with the poet of passion.

DAN EATON'S PROPERTY.

AN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER A GREAT DEAL OF REAL ESTATE.

When Mr. Eaton, Who Was a Southern Sympathizer, Ran Away from Chicago He Transferred His Property to a Laborer Named Stampoffski, Whose Widow and Son Now Refuse to Give It Up—An Interesting Story.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the Probate, Superior, and Circuit Courts yesterday involving the estate of Daniel Eaton, who resided in Chicago until the Camp Douglas conspiracy drove him out of it. The mere formal appointment of F. M. Wilder as administrator by Judge Knickerbocker, the revival of two judgments against the estate in Judge Jamieson's court, and the filing of a creditor's bill in the Circuit Court by Dorman L. Warren, the gutta-percha manufacturer, would not provoke any comment, but the papers were suppressed for service on Carroll H. and Rebecca Stampoffski, and it is in connection with the latter that the courts will have to deal mainly, as it is alleged they are now fraudulently in possession of a large part of the property, valued at about $200,000, which rightfully belongs to Daniel Eaton. Consider H. Willett represents Mr. Warren and Dr. James N. Eaton, Commissioner of Lunacy of San Francisco and son of Daniel Eaton, and Henry F. Noyes is counsel for the administrator.

So far as Dr. Eaton and Mr. Warren are concerned the formal proceedings yesterday were of a friendly character, as the latter is seeking to recover his judgments of the estate, and the former wants to recover from the Stampoffskis the property they retain still, and which he is entitled to as heir.

Away back in the 50's Daniel Eaton ran a gun store on Lake street and a foundry on the North Side, and in those days he was regarded as a fairly well-to-do merchant. As such he had as his counsel Ezekiel R. Hooper and Dorman T. Warner was a long-standing friend. Chicago was growing and Mr. Warner knew it was a safe place to invest in real estate, and he could think of no better medium to do so than his friend Daniel Eaton. Several thousand dollars were forwarded for this purpose, which Eaton afterwards alleged he turned over to Hooper for investment. Eaton, though, was caught in the panic of 1857, and fearing that he would lose what property he had outside of the gun store and foundry he mortgaged it to his brother James Eaton, who lived in Boston. This saved him for the time being, but Dorman Warren sued him to recover the money he had given him. It was then that the allegation was made that Hooper had squandered the money, and although Warren secured two judgments against Eaton he was not and never has been able to collect a dollar. One of the judgments was for $7,500 and the other for $6,500, and it was these same judgments rendered in 1862 that were revived yesterday from certified copies of the court records.

When the Southern States threatened to secede Daniel Eaton became a Confederate sympathizer. His guns were in demand, and so was his foundry, and he was employed by the Confederacy to manufacture arms. He became involved in the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and, being suspected, he naturally concluded that it was not safe for him to remain in Chicago any longer. He was still afraid that the Government might confiscate his property, and to prevent this he conceived the idea of turning it over temporarily to Bernard A. Stampoffski. He sent Stampoffski to his brother in Boston, and James Eaton there made an assignment of the mortgage he had obtained on Daniel Eaton's property. No consideration had been paid by James Eaton for the original mortgage and none was put up by Stampoffski when he secured the assignment. On his return here Stampoffski, it is set forth in the creditor's bill, filed a bill of foreclosure, and also got an attorney to consent to a decree, and the property was sold by a master in chancery, Ira Scott, to a man by the name of Charles A. Cloyde, a brother-in-law of Rebecca Stampoffski, wife of Bernard. As soon as the deed was issued Cloyde gave a quitclaim to Rebecca Stampoffski. In the meantime Bernard Stampoffski was manipulating the property to suit himself and he allowed it to be sold for taxes. He bought it in himself, and was given the deed.

These instruments have been recorded since the fire, and Dorman Warren and lawyer Willett have secured evidence to prove that when Daniel Eaton's ran away to St. Louis, where he was subsequently arrested for complicity in the Camp Douglas affair, he covered up $100,000, mainly in notes, etc., and real estate.

"Warren has tried to collect on his judgments," said Consider H. Willett, at his residence last evening, "but he has not succeeded, so successful has been the schemers. Dr. Eaton is here, and he has given us valuable information, and now we will not only collect on the judgments, but I believe we will recover from $150,000 to $200,000 worth of property still in possession of Mrs. Stampoffski and her son. You see, some of it was recently sold and we cannot recover from innocent purchasers, but we can force the Stampoffskis to return to Dr. Eaton the proceeds. Daniel Eaton died in St. Louis in 1883, and shortly prior to that he tried to make old Stampoffski give him some money. This Stampoffski would not do, and Dr. Eaton now seeks to obtain his rights. At the time Eaton's property was transferred Rebecca Stampoffski is said to have been a sewing woman and her husband a common laborer, seeking a job here and there wherever he could get it. Immediately after the transfer Stampoffski blossomed out as a speculator, and prior to his death he deeded all his property to Carroll H., his son, and Rebecca, his wife, which did not make it necessary for him to leave a will."

"Where was Dr. Eaton's property?"

"There were five houses on Jefferson street near the Burlington depot and three lots near by, about 300 feet in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and about three acres at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Wabash avenue, in Brown's addition. Besides this there was a whole lot of property in Galesburg, Belvidere, Minnesota, and elsewhere, in the manipulation of which Stampoffski cuts an unenviable figure."

"How much of all this property is still in possession of the Stampoffski family?"

"About 135 feet of the corner of Thirty-seventh and Wabash avenue, and 125 near Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street. They recently sold about 150 feet near Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth, and we may recover the price paid for it and a lot of other property if we are as successful in obtaining evidence as we have been thus far."

Agricultural Experiments in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Several members of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University met in the Governor's office this morning and discussed in an informal manner the feasibility of the establishment of experimental stations at different points in the State in connection with the Agricultural Experimental Station at Fayetteville, under the supervision of the Arkansas Industrial University, which is maintained by an appropriation of $15,000 per annum. It was determined that four stations should be established in the State, the places to be agreed upon hereafter.

An Epidemic of Measles.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.—The State Board of Health was notified today of the existence of an epidemic of measles of Paris, Edgar County, and in the surrounding country. The disease is widespread, but of a mild character. About 35 per cent of the pupils of the Paris public schools are out on account of the disease, but no deaths have occurred except in two or three cases where the ailment was complicated on account of exposure.

Eight Lives Probably Lost by an Explosion.

BASTROP, La., Feb. 17.—The explosion of a boiler on Mrs. J. N. Harp's plantation today killed two white men named Reems and Johnson, and two colored men whose names are not given. Four other men were so badly scalded that they are not expected to recover. The boiler was blown to atoms and the engine-house in which it stood was demolished.

CAUGHT ONE TAME FOX.

The Net Result of Champaign's Great Day of Sport.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The grand fox drive, covering sixteen square miles of territory just south of this city, came off this morning and was participated in by about 500 men, all of them except the officers on foot and unaccompanied by dogs or guns. The men were armed with clubs and other unique weapons. They formed in four lines, each four miles long, at 9:30 o'clock and marched for the centre at 10 o'clock. As the men neared each other in the march all the lines were solid except near the northeast corner. Three foxes were soon started and began to fly back and forth through the inclosure, then round and round the ring. Every one was watching for a chance for a blow at reynard's head. One fox finally made a desperate effort and broke through the line on the northeast and escaped. One took refuge in a den and could not be captured, and one was captured, having on his neck a collar and a short chain, it doubtless having once been a tame fox. The day was one of rare sport and great excitement, especially at the round-up.

TOLONO, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A successful fox drive was held near Savoy today. The weather was pleasant for February and a large crowd turned out to join in the sport, but the mud was so bad the participants moved with difficulty over the ground on foot. Two foxes were rounded up; one was captured and the other escaped through the lines.

A DOCTRESS' PREDICAMENT.

A Professional Visit That Ended in Robbery and Arrest.

A richly-dressed drunken woman, covered with mud and bruises, was picked up last night on Twelfth street near State. She said her name was Mrs. Emma A. Dyer, that she was a Spanish doctress, and lived at No. 4757 Butterfield street, Town of Lake. She was placed in a cell with an old destitute woman, who a few minutes later startled the lock-up keeper by screaming that her companion was trying to kill herself. The lock-up keeper opened the door just in time to cut a veil with which Mrs. Dyer was trying to hang herself. The doctress said she did not want her good name and reputation spoiled, and preferred to kill herself. Dr. Merrill was called to attend her.

To him she said that her husband was Isaac Dyer and that he ran away from her some time ago, taking with him their child. Last night she came down-town on a professional visit and imbibed rather too freely. Some stranger offered to escort her to a car, but instead dragged her into an alley near Twelfth and State streets, and after beating and robbing her of $10 escaped. She screamed and was arrested.

She further said that her father was Peter Torres, a celebrated Spanish physician of the English army, from whom she received instruction in Sebastopol and Gibraltar. She was born in Havana, Cuba, and came to this country seven years ago.

KANSAS COUNTY-SEAT TROUBLES.

Another Legal Move Opens Up the Fight Anew in Rush County.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Special Marshal C. L. Vanderpoel, who was sent to Rush County to serve the peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the county officers of Rush County to remove their offices and records from La Crosse to Rush Center, the legal county-seat, made his return of service in the proceeding to the Clerk of the Supreme Court today. After the final decision of the Supreme Court establishing the county-seat at Rush Center the people of La Crosse applied to Judge Clark of the Twentieth District for an order restraining the county officers from obeying the mandate of the Supreme Court. This was denied and another application was then made to the same effect to Judge Strang of the Sixteenth District, which order was granted yesterday, and is returnable tomorrow. This action is likely to precipitate another protracted contest and provoke further trouble between the La Crosse and Rush Center factions. Several parties arrived here today from Rush Center to invoke the further aid of the Supreme Court and the State authorities.

COST OF MAKING A DRUNKARD.

A Woman in Ionia, Mich., Awarded Damages Against Two Saloonkeepers.

IONIA, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Luke, William, and John Hardin of Hubbardston are brothers. John married a nice little woman, yet spent most of his time in the saloon kept by his two brothers. He became a drunkard, neglected his wife, and at length left her. Great local interest was taken in the case which Mrs. Mary Hardin began against her husband's brothers, which was concluded in the Circuit Court here today. She set up that the brothers, Luke and William, were responsible for her husband's becoming a drunkard. The saloonkeepers of the county were all anxious over the outcome and so were the temperance people, and the court-room was crowded every day of the trial. The jury this afternoon awarded Mrs. Hardin $800 damages against the defendants. The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS TRACKS.

A Colorado Deputy-Sheriff Killed by Jack White, an Outlaw.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In Boston, a village in Bent County, Colorado, yesterday Deputy-Sheriff Bill Thompson of Las Animas County, Colorado, was shot and instantly killed by Jack White, an outlaw and trader of what is known as "The Band of Thirteen." White and his gang were in town having a time, and Thompson had a warrant for his arrest. Learning this, White hunted him up and shot him dead on the spot. A posse was organized to capture the crowd, but the murderer and his followers made their escape to No Man's Land.

Two St. Louis Detectives Badly Beaten.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Detectives Jones Tracy and John Hobbs of the city force were terribly beaten this morning in a saloon at Eighth and Pine streets. There was a disturbance in the saloon and they went in to arrest the disturbers, but were attacked with clubs and knocked senseless. The assailants were subsequently arrested, and claimed they did not know the men were detectives but supposed they were robbers. Both men are in a serious condition. Tracy is the man who brought Maxwell from Auckland.

Smothered to Death Under Buffalo Robes.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Two instances are reported from the country today where small children have been smothered to death by being placed under buffalo robes while driving with their parents in order to keep them warm. John Freund and wife lost a 6-months-old babe in the way described, and their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Case, all of this county, lost a child less than a year old.

A Mexican Postmaster's Heavy Robbery.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 17.—Louis N. Fleury, late Postmaster of Paso del Norte, Mexico, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing the mails and smuggling into Mexico. He is charged with stealing two lots of diamonds passing through the mails from Hamburg, Germany, to the City of Mexico. One lot was valued at $25,000. There are also many other charges against him.

Fatally Gored by a Bull.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The family of Henry Jackson, a wealthy farmer living near this city, had a terrible fight with a mad bull today. The child, a boy of 10, was first attacked, and when the parents rushed to the rescue they were in turn horribly mangled and gored. Mr. Jackson, it is thought, may recover, but Mrs. Jacgson and the child are fatally injured.

Accident on the St. Paul & Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—This afternoon's passenger-train on the St. Paul & Duluth Road from St. Paul met with an accident at Pickering Hill, thirty miles from here. The rails spread and the baggage-car and two coaches left the track but did not turn over. Jack McMahon, baggagemaster, was slightly hurt. No one else was injured.

SHERMAN'S BOOM FRAIL.

OHIO REPUBLICANS CLINGING TO THE MAN FROM MAINE.

The Blaine Banquet in Columbus Expected to Be a Monster Demonstration of Those Opposed to Sherman, and His Friends Greatly Alarmed—The Disaffection Said to Be Spreading Through the State Like a Prairie Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The State of Ohio is slipping from beneath the feet of Senator Sherman and a panic has seized the adherents of his favorit boom for the Presidency. All day telegrams and letters have been pouring in to prominent Republicans in this city asking the meaning of the Ohio movement to force the nomination of Blaine in spite of his Florence letter, and the friends of Sherman do not know what to do about it. Word of the ruction had reached Washington and Congressman Grosvenor has dropped in fresh from the Ohio Senator to get the lay of the land. The wires were kept busy with Washington, Columbus, Cincinnati, and other points on the circuit, the intention being to head off the Blaine movement, which, right here in Sherman's stronghold, is already running like a prairie fire in the tall grass. From Washington especially the word was the most urgent that at a time when it was now or never with John Sherman nothing must be done to distract the attention of the country from the prominence he has assumed since the withdrawal of Blaine.

The peculiar status of affairs is causing no end of trouble for many of the men who took a prominent part in the Lincoln banquet last Monday night and contributed by their presence and speeches what they could toward pushing ahead the Sherman column. Among these men is Gov. Foraker, and he has spent most of the day in conference with his party friends as to what attitude he can assume in the movement that is about to sweep over the State. He was a guest at the Sherman banquet and made a speech in which he joined with the other speakers in extolling the virtues and availability of the senior Senator, and now he has been invited to take part in the Blaine movement and make an address diametrically opposed to his Monday evening effort. Hence Gov. Foraker is considerably worked up over the situation of affairs, and to one of the men who had called at his request to discuss the matter he said: "For heaven's sake, we must stop this Blaine business. I will be abused if I don't take part in it and will be abused if I do; in the interest of the party it must be headed off."

Gov. Foraker is not the only man who does not know what chute to take, and among them may be mentioned the present Chairman of the Republican State Committee, W. S. Cappeller. Mr. Cappeller may deny this in print, but that fact will not detract one iota from its truthfulness. Said he tonight: "The Sherman boom in Ohio is like a thin scum of ice on a body of water, the first warm rays of the sun cause it to disappear. It is like a buckboard wagon with a single seat only large enough to hold Mr. Sherman and a few friends. The Republicans of Ohio rather desire a candidate who travels on a passenger steamer with accommodations sufficient for the entire party." Thus it will be seen that the friends of Sherman, upon whom he has depended for faithful and valiant service in the preliminary campaign, are melting away under the genial rays of the political sun that is opposed to Mr. Sherman's candidacy.

The preparations for the Blaine banquet go steadily on, and instead of plates being laid for but 250 persons, as originally announced and intended, the number has been increased to 1,000. The Sherman spread was held in a hall. The Blaine dinner will be laid in a rink. No other place in this city is large enough to accommodate the crowd. The friends of Sherman, who are almost scared out of their wits by the magnitude of the proposed demonstration, charge that this Blaine movement is being fathered by Steve Elkins and Tom Donaldson, both warm adherents of the Plumed Knight, and they go so far as to say that these men furnish the funds for the big spread. Nothing could be further from the truth. An effort will be made to show the country at large that Ohio is not solid for Sherman and dissipate the erroneous impression that has gone abroad on that question. The persons at the head of the affair are not to blame if the idea takes like wildfire, and Republicans all over the State write and telegraph words of sympathy and encouragement for the success of the movement.

The whole power of the Sherman forces will be used to head off this counter irritant, but from the present outlook the labor will be for naught. The fight will begin in the district conventions, and an attempt has been made to so arrange the selection of delegates that they would be directly controlled by the Republican Congressmen, all Sherman men with one or two exceptions. But another turn has been taken in this matter. W. S. Cappeller, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has had quite a number of requests for an opinion as to the proper authority for calling the district conventions. In response to these he tonight gave the following, which must be read between the lines in order that the peculiar situation may be successfully grasped. He said: "Among leading Republicans the idea prevails that the Congressional committees, which do not exist in many districts of the State, are selected to assist in managing the Congressional district campaign. Since the National Committee has, for the first time, ordered that district delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Chicago June 19, 1888, be chosen 'in like manner as Congressmen are nominated,' and as there is no regularly constituted authority for the calling of such district delegate conventions, the general opinion with Republicans is that the county committees represent best the live organized party and that the Chairmen of the County Committees of the respective counties of each district, in connection with the members of the State Central Committee, could fix the time and place for holding district conventions for the selection of delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and nominating the district Presidential Elector." This view is further sustained by the fact that this is the rule observed in new Congressional, Senatorial, and Judicial districts.

A Receiver Asked for Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 17.—Messrs. Fazende & Seixas of New Orleans, bondholding creditors of the City of Houston, have petitioned Circuit-Judge Pardee of the Federal Court to appoint a receiver for the city. The court has cited the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Treasurer to appear in New Orleans Feb. 27 and show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The bonds under which suit is brought are part of a debt of over $1,000,000, created during the era of reconstruction, on which interest has been forfeited for several years.

More Small-Pox from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—The steamer City of Peking arrived from China and Japan this morning with several cases of small-pox among the passengers, and was placed in quarantine. This is the fifth successive steamer which has arrived with small-pox. The Belgic, which came two weeks ago, was released from quarantine yesterday. The steamer Shenandoah, formerly a United States man-of-war, has been fitted up as a quarantine boat, and is now occupied by several hundred Chinese who have arrived here in infected vessels.

Will Import Masons.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—J. H. F. Yost, President of the Master Mechanics' Association, today issued a communication saying that the association would not recognize the Stonemasons' Union this season and was prepared to import 500 masons by April 1 if home labor was as troublesome as last season.

Another Train-Robber Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—William Harrell, another of the "Capt. Dick" gang of Texas train robbers, has been captured and is now in jail in San Antonio, Tex. The remaining two members of the band are located and will be arrested or killed in a day or two.

Suspension of a Dakota Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17.—The Bank of Central City, Dak., closed its doors today. It is claimed that the suspension is caused by a lack of currency and will be only temporary, the bank having ample assets to meet all liabilities.

MINERS WILL GO TO WORK.

ONE WING OF THE GREAT READING STRIKE HAS BEEN BROKEN.

The Railroaders Are Left to Settle Their Own Difficulty—Chairman Lewis' and President Corbin's Correspondence—Great Joy in the Coal Regions—Lee and the Other Railroad Men Enraged—General Labor News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Every indication points to a resumption of work in the mines of the Schuylkill region by Monday morning next. Master-Workman Lewis of the Miners' National District Assembly, who has absolute control of all matters pertaining to the miners, was in this city today for the purpose of bringing to a climax the views expressed in the correspondence between himself and President Corbin. It is learned on unquestionable authority that a conditional agreement was made between Mr. Lewis and President Corbin this afternoon, which provides that the miners shall return to work by Monday morning next. The only condition named in the agreement is that Mr. Lewis shall submit it to the Joint Executive Board of the Miners' & Laborers' Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor for their approval before it shall become operative, and for this purpose he went to Pottsville to attend a meeting of the board tonight. The day's developments have plainly indicated the desire of the miners to cut loose from the railroad strikers.

The following letters have been exchanged between Mr. Corbin and Mr. Lewis:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—*Austin Corbin, Esq., President Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company*—SIR: Being desirous to bring the strike in the mining region of the Reading Coal & Iron Company to a close in order to get the working people in and about those mines to work, and speaking for those workingmen, I propose to order a resumption of work at once upon your assurance that I can promise the men that after they have gone to work and the mining operations are in regular progress the subject of wages will be considered in a conference between the company and its employés or their representatives, and upon further assurance that no one shall be discriminated against by reason of his connection with the strike. Yours, etc. W. T. LEWIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—*Mr. W. T. Lewis*—MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, and I have consulted Mr. Keim, the President of the Coal & Iron Company, in relation to its contents, and am authorized by him to say that it is substantially in accord with our position and such action would be satisfactory to us. No one will be discriminated against because of his connection with the strike, so that it is not understood as protecting such men as have made or attempted to make personal assaults upon the men remaining at work; and provided further, that in any conference over wages the miners are not to expect us to pay a higher rate of wages for mining than those paid by the other coal-producing companies in competition with us—namely: the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company—but with the understanding that we are willing to adopt a basis that shall give our miners as much as is paid by either of these companies. It is understood that the wages to be paid on returning to work will be the old \$2.50 basis and will remain under that basis until a change shall be mutually agreed upon. Yours truly,

AUSTIN CORBIN.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17.—The following is the reply of Mr. Powderly: "Mr. Hayes called on me yesterday afternoon. The Reading strike was the subject of a great deal of discussion between us, but nothing that the public is not already acquainted with came up. Mr. Lewis came up to talk over the manner of securing good, intelligent witnesses to take the stand before the investigating committee now in session. The ordering of the strike off was not discussed. He stated the position assumed by Mr. Corbin yesterday before the committee, and that matter was discussed without any conclusion being arrived at in any way. He reported that the miners in the Schuylkill region were in good spirits and conducting themselves during this crucial period in a most commendable manner. Mr. Lewis is now acting in his capacity of National Master Workman of the Miners' District, and is doing what he can to bring about a settlement of the trouble with the best possible results for the men whose interests he has in charge."

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.—The following was signed at 11:30 o'clock tonight:

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.—*To the Employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company:* You are hereby notified to resume work Monday morning, Feb. 20, as per letter of Austin Corbin, Esq., of the 17th inst., which is accepted as the basis of settlement. The above does not include any company but the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, as they are the only ones to agree to these terms of settlement, hence we would urge upon the miners of the Lehigh region, including the Panther Creek Valley, the necessity of maintaining a firm stand until those companies are willing to submit the questions involved to a conference with the assurance that no victimizing will take place after starting the mines. Workingmen everywhere, we appeal to you to redouble your efforts in behalf of our Lehigh brothers. Send aid for that region to D. M. Evans, Freeland, Pa., or John Meighan, Freeland, Pa.

W. T. LEWIS,
Master Workman, D. A. 135.
JOHN H. DAVIS,
Chairman Joint Executive Committee.
RICHARD THOMPSON,
Master Workman District 12.
ISAAC RENN,
Master Workman Division 14.

This sudden turn in affairs produces the liveliest gratification among all classes except the striking railroaders, who are thus abandoned to their fate. Lee and the other railroad leaders are furious at Master Workman Lewis and unsparing in their denunciation of his alleged perfidy.

Chairman Lee says a meeting of the Reading railroaders will be held in this city Sunday and that unless the railroad company comes to terms with the men the railroad strike will be prosecuted more vigorously than ever.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Charging the Public with Money Which the Company Never Received.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Mr. Charles E. Smith, ex-President of the Reading Railroad Company, was the first witness this morning before the Congressional Investigating Committee. Mr. Smith said that the railroad company was managing the Coal & Iron Company at the same time, and he proceeded to explain how the railroad company had obtained possession of the mining company. He said that the latter was virtually the creature of the former under the Presidency of Mr. Gowen. The original charter of the mining company was obtained under the title of the Laurel Run Improvement & Mining Company. The bill had been put before the Legislature in that name so that it would not be known as the Reading's bill, but as soon as the bill was passed its name was changed to the Reading Coal & Iron Company. There was no stock issued until the name was changed, and the Reading had control.

"Is there any law," asked Chairman Tillman, "which gives the Reading Railroad Company the right to mine coal?"

Witness—No, sir; but they do it through the Coal & Iron Company.

"Well, is there any law to enforce the State Constitution which forbids this?"

"No, sir."

The Chairman—That, I suppose, is because the railways own your Legislature. Does the present stock and bonds of the Reading Road represent money actually paid in or work done?

The witness replied that the company had borrowed \$15,000,000 to pay dividends which were not earned—in fact, gave the money away. This loan was secured by some of the bonds, and those securities did not represent anything except a stock-gambling operation.

"Then," said Chairman Tillman, "is not the company in arranging its business so as to meet its obligations and its expenses charging the public to pay the interest on money which the company never received, and which was used to foster vanity and gambling; and is it not true that some of it was wrung from the miners?"

The witness said that he supposed that was true. Entering into the details of the company's property, the witness said that in 1869 the company was doing a profitable business and was perfectly solvent, and paid 10 per cent of earned dividends and the interest on its debt, which was less than \$9,000,000.

"How, then, has it happened that this present enormous debt of \$160,000,000 has since been accumulated and the road sent twice into bankruptcy?"

"By doing a losing business and borrowing money right and left. The nature of the company's business has been changed. Accounts have been cooked and debts concealed, and the character of the transactions have been altogether revolutionized."

Chairman Tillman—A sort of wrecking business?

Mr. Smith—Well, a reckless business, certainly.

The witness was then asked a number of questions leading up to an expression of his opinion as to the ability of the Reading Company to pay its enormous debt and the value of its securities. He replied finally: "I would not own a dollar's worth of its bonds, except the very early ones. The others are worthless. The company cannot, in my opinion, pay its debts."

When asked further as to whether he thought the road would go back into the hands of receivers he said: "Yes; that will happen at least within a year, from present indications."

Mr. Sweigert claimed that Lee, Cahill, and Sharkey, the leading spirits of the labor organization, had broken their agreements several times, and admitted he had violated his part of the contract in discharging the leaders.

The committee then recalled President Corbin of the Reading Railroad Company. The committee sought to get from him something of the history of the former financial difficulties of the Reading Railroad Company. He said that the last dividend of the company was paid in 1876.

"And," said Chairman Tillman, "it will be a cold day when it pays another."

Mr. Corbin objected to this sort of inquiry, claiming that the committee had no power to go into possibilities of the future. "I supposed," said Mr. Corbin testily, "that this was a fair investigation. I did not think you came here to personally abuse everybody connected with the Reading Railroad Company, and to call them thieves and robbers." He denied the right of the committee to go into the road's private business, and declined to say how the company could get along without its coal business.

Mr. Corbin said in answer to a question: "Our miners will be back, and if your committee will stay here ten days it will find them all at work again."

Judge Chipman said: "Mr. Corbin, it is the belief among the coal-miners, and has been stated publicly, that it is the interest of your company to have a strike at this time; that it may be of advantage to the company to have a strike in view of the company's financial condition in order to offer that as an excuse for it."

Mr. Corbin denied absolutely that there was any foundation for such an assumption. "I think now," said Mr. Corbin, "the Reading Railroad Company has passed out of its muddy state and will stay out."

Mr. Corbin was dismissed, having failed to answer as to whether or not the Chairman was correctly reported as saying that the Reading officers were thieves and robbers.

The next witness was Thomas M. Richards, General Sales Agent of the Reading Coal & Iron Company. His examination developed, among other things, that the price of coal at Philadelphia had risen \$1.75 per ton since the strike began.

The next witness was George W. Jones, the former Vice-President of the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Jones entered into a history of the acquirement of the coal lands by the Coal & Iron Company, under the control of the railroad company. He related at some length the history of the several coal combinations in the past which had been made to restrict production and thus make higher prices. He said that the last one did this by a mutual agreement to shut down the mines a certain number of days in the year. Until he had heard the testimony of witnesses he had been certain that this sort of a combination existed now and that the Reading was a party to it, and he believed it notwithstanding the testimony of the witnesses before the committee.

General Superintendent I. A. Sweigard denied having tricked the men by telling them to go back and then breaking his agreement, as claimed by John L. Lee, the leader of the strikers, before the committee. He also denied that he had summoned Lee from Pottsville and attempted to bribe him. He said Lee had for two months before the strike been taken from the machine-shop and employed by the company along the system to keep the "hotheads" from striking. He did not know whether Lee was paid by the Knights of Labor at the same time or not. Lee will be asked to explain.

RAILROADERS WERE AIDED.

The Miners Were Starving While the Other Knights Were in Clover.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 7.—The destitution among the families of the miners that is being developed here is terrible and such that it cannot longer be hidden. One family named Fogel was found today to have actually been without food for two days, and the children were so weak from fasting that when relief came it had to be sparingly given to avoid killing them. There were nine in the family. Another family of six, named Burns, was in the same state, and one named Johnson was almost as bad. They are but instances that have many parallels. It has been established that most of the contributions intended for the miners have been absorbed by the railroaders, who have been living in clover while their allies starve.

Joliet Stone Quarry Strike.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special]—All the stonecutters in the employ of the Joliet Stone Company went out on a strike this morning on account of a reduction in wages from 35 to 30 cents an hour. This is the company in whose quarries the strike of three years ago started. The men state that the cut was made by the manager without notice and that they will not go back at the cut rates.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FOR CHICAGO.

It Will Be the Finest in the Country and Richly Endowed.

Oct. 27, 1877, Allen C. Lewis died at the Tremont House, and Oct. 31, when his will was probated, it was discovered that he had left something like \$500,000 for the founding of a polytechnic school in Chicago. When this bequest reached the sum of \$800,000 a building was to be erected, to cost \$250,000, and \$50,000 was to be put into a library for the school, if, in the opinion of the executors, it was then deemed advisable. The executors are H. F. Lewis, Hugh A. White, and James C. Adsit.

The sum of \$800,000 has been reached, and a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called on H. F. Lewis and inquired what the prospects were for beginning on the building.

"Well," he said, "we will not begin yet. You see, it is left to our discretion, and we do not think it would be advisable to begin until we have enough to endow the institution with \$1,000,000 after the buildings are erected. We want it to be the finest institution of the kind in the country, and it could not be made such for less. At the time that my brother died \$500,000 behind it would perhaps have been sufficient, but not now. Progress has been made since then."

"How long will it take to accumulate the necessary amount?"

"About three years more, I guess. Everything is out at good interest, and the income is increasing rapidly. It was about \$63,000 last year and will be considerably more this year."

"About how much does the estate amount to now?"

"Well, that I can't say. You might ask Mr. White, and if he has a mind to tell you, all right."

"Have you formulated any plans for the school?"

"No; we have been investigating similar institutions all over the country, though, so that when we are ready to start in we will know pretty well what we want."

"Will you erect it, as was suggested in the will, on the property belonging to the estate?"

"No; that is on the corner of Randolph and Union streets, and we do not consider it a suitable location."

Mr. White declined to say anything on the subject; he said he was too busy.

Ben: Perley Poore's Autographs.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—The auction sale of autographs formerly belonging to the late Ben: Perley Poore was continued today. An autograph letter of Edgar Allan Poe upon the subject of "The Raven," etc., brought \$90, and another upon literary matters brought \$35. The proclamation of George Washington, in regard to the laying out of the City of Washington, brought \$15. An autograph album having 445 names, including those of Jefferson Davis, Daniel Webster, Patrick Henry, and Alexander Hamilton, \$16. A folio volume of 158 pages by Maj. Poore, entitled "From Congo to Congress," containing autograph documents signed by Henry Clay, and others by Garrison, Whittier, Phillips, Webster, Adams, Pierce, Sherman, Greeley, Curtis, John Brown, Sumner, and Fred Douglass, \$205; an autograph letter from Thackeray, \$12.50; a letter of Washington \$14; an autograph letter of Zachary Taylor, \$21; one of Abraham Lincoln, \$22; same, \$10.50; same, with a message to Congress, \$29; a portion of his last message to Congress, \$20.

Will Engage in More Congenial Employment.

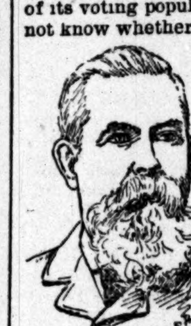
BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. H. F. Sterger of St. Paul's Church, whose name was involved in a recent scandal, tendered his resignation today. He says he will give up clerical work and devote his energies to more congenial employment. This is the church from which fifty women members of the congregation withdrew a week ago.

MR. BREEN'S GREAT RUN.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION IN THE ELEVENTH MICHIGAN.

On a Platform of Tariff Reform He Nearly Wipes Out the Republican Majority—The Laboring Masses Awake to the Fallacies of Ultra-Protection—Mr. Depew's Candidacy—Gresham's Popularity in Indiana—Other Political Gossip.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Bartley Breen, who made such a tremendous run in this district as the candidate for Representative of the Democratic-Labor element of its voting population, is in the city. "I do not know whether I am elected or not," said he. "The reports are so conflicting and the returns from some of the remote precincts so slow in coming in; but I would have been, and by over 1,000 majority, if the mining corporations and lumber barons had permitted their men to vote as they desired. At some mining locations in the district an almost solid vote was polled against me through the interference of Republican mine agents and bosses, but notwithstanding this I got a splendid vote among the workingmen of the district, who stood by me manfully. Some of them will be out of employment in consequence of their refusal to obey the behests of the petty tyrants, I suppose, and I regret the hardships that their independence on election-day will cause them more than my own defeat—if defeated I am. I do not think the plurality will be over 100 either way, and it is just as likely to be in my favor as against me on the final count.



BARTLEY BREEN.

"As to my position on the tariff question, it is easily defined. I am in favor of diversified industries and well-paid labor in the United States, and think a judicious system of protection necessary to secure us these. Persons engaged in productive industries in this country have to compete with those similary engaged in Europe where labor is cheap. The advantages which the latter enjoy in this respect must be made up to the home producer or he cannot hold his own in the same market. The true function of a protective tariff is not to enhance the profits of American manufactories but to enable them to give the labor they employ a fair share of the wealth they create. I believe in such a measure of protection as will enable us to maintain in this country usual industries that could not exist without fostering Governmental care, but no more. I fully believe, however, that the present tariff schedule is not equitably adjusted, and if I should be called on to represent this district in Congress I shall certainly do all in my power to bring about a revision of our tariff laws on the line marked out by the President's message.

"The argument was freely used against me in the recent campaign that my election would be a victory for free trade; that I stood as a candidate on the President's message, which was a free-trade pronunciamento and that the policy recommended by the President would work destruction to our industries generally and particularly to the iron interests. I do not think the tariff on iron-ore high enough, as a matter of fact, in proportion to the protection accorded iron in its higher forms. This argument was unfair, as I am not a free-trader, but it was the best argument the Republicans had to offer. I concur in the views enunciated in the message to Congress of President Cleveland. It is wise, but the man who alleges that to be a free-trade document is either ignorant or dishonest.

"This question is really one of business and should not be made a political issue," continued Mr. Breen, "and the politicians who are trying to ride into power on the tariff issue are making a grievous blunder, as the result in this district shows. The old cry was raised by the Republican leaders, but the workingmen did not respond to it as of yore. They have given this question of protection a great deal of close and intelligent thought within the last few years, and are remarkably well posted on the nature and workings of the tariff laws. They are convinced that in many respects the present tariff is burdensome on the American people and stands in need of revision. They are no longer alarmed by the representations of those unwise friends of protection who insist that the tariff schedule as it stands is a sacred thing which should not be touched by unhallowed Democratic hands. I do not think I lost 100 votes in the district on this issue, although I stood squarely on the platform adopted by the Labor and Democratic conventions, both of which declared for tariff reform. If I did, I do not regret their loss, because I am not an ultra-protectionist and am not entitled to the votes of those who are."

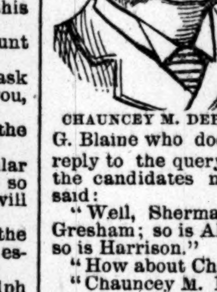
Alger County complete gives Breen 26, a loss of 29 from the etsimate. Benzie, complete, gives Seymour 97, a gain of 37. Chippewa, corrected, gives Seymour 66, a gain of 2; Grand Traverse, complete, gives Seymour 558, a gain of 4; Leelenaw complete, Seymour, 56, a gain of 15; Luce, complete, Breen 11, a loss of 3. This leaves Seymour's pluralities 1,791; Breen's, 1,487; Seymour's plurality in the district, 304. A dispatch received cuts Delta on complete returns 70, a gain for Seymour of 80. This last is not verified, but if true will make Seymour's plurality 384.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 17.—Complete returns from every county in the Eleventh Congressional District, with the exception of Manitou, show a plurality of 526 for Seymour (Rep.), and, as the entire vote of Manitou does not usually exceed 150, Seymour's plurality cannot fall below 400.

MR. DEPEW AS A CANDIDATE.

Opinion General in New York He Would Make a Good Run.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ex-Assistant-Treasurer Thomas C. Acton, now President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, one of the closest observers of political affairs in this city, said today: "I have the best reasons in the world for knowing that Mr. Blaine means just what he has said. I do not think he will ever again be a candidate for the Presidency, and I do not know any man who knows James G. Blaine who does not think as I do." In reply to the query as to what he thought of the candidates now mentioned, Mr. Acton said:



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

"Well, Sherman is a good man; so is Gresham; so is Allison; so is Hawley, and so is Harrison."

"How about Chauncey M. Depew?"

"Chauncey M. Depew?" the veteran repeated. "Well, Chauncey M. Depew would make what I call a live candidate, the best sort of a candidate.

"Do I believe Mr. Depew can carry New York State? Young man, you can put this down: I should like to see James G. Blaine, Joseph J. Choate, and Chauncey M. Depew on the stump in this State, with Mr. Depew the Presidential candidate. I understand Mr. Blaine will take the stump for the Republican candidate next fall, whomsoever he may be. It would be the liveliest and most interesting campaign that New York has ever seen and the Republicans would sweep the State."

Frederick A. Potts says: "As matters stand now, taking all influences into consideration and imagining that matters will not change, I think that the ticket that would be strongest would be made up with Judge Gresham as its head and with Gen. Hawley in second place. Mr. Sherman, I think, will grow in strength. Other candidates will also gain. I am a strong admirer of Mr Depew. I think beyond doubt he can carry New York State. But I do not at this time think he can be nominated, nor do I think he is strong in the West."

GRESHAM AND TARIFF REFORM.

An Indiana View of What Will Enable the Republicans to Succeed.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The letter of Mr. Blaine is well received in this (the Tenth) Congressional district. Everybody here is friendly to Blaine. Some are disappointed, but his warmest friends approve his course. It is generally believed that his letter furnishes a solution of two vexatious questions:

1. Mr. Blaine's great ability and brilliancy overshadowed quite a little army of statesmen in his own party who could not suppress their jealousy, and who have either openly fought him or secretly voted and influenced others to vote against him. This class are glad of an opportunity to get back into the party, and to prove their loyalty will work for its success with increased zeal.

2. His withdrawal will leave the Chicago Convention in no wise handicapped in the matter of giving the party a tariff-reduction platform, which will be a surer guarantee of success in Indiana than the nomination of anybody's "favorit son."

There is a strong feeling here for Judge Gresham. He evidently has not, and will not have, a "letterary bureau," but it must not be inferred from this that he has not a strong following. There is no man mentioned whose name awakens so much zeal and determination for success as that of Judge Walter Q. Gresham. His purity of life, his great legal ability, his superb courage of conviction, his splendid military career make him the natural friend of every honest man. His successes have never turned his head. He is the same modest, retiring, kindly-hearted man that he was in 1861, when as a volunteer he took a stand where the fight was the thickest.

Let there be a plank in the platform for tariff reduction and let the convention nominate Judge Gresham for President and there will not be any necessity for a recount of the votes to tell who has been elected.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Roswell G. Horr Thinks Blaine Will Accept if Nominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Roswell G. Horr of Michigan was in the city today. Speaking of the Blaine letter he said: "I was looking for something of that kind from what Blaine said to me over a year ago, and I have no doubt he means precisely what he says. He will not in any sense be a candidate before the Chicago Convention. If, however, a contingency should arise there, whereby the nomination should be tendered with great unanimity, I have no doubt he would feel bound to submit to the decision of the convention. I myself have no idea that any such contingency will arise."

Prohibitionists Organizing in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A county Prohibition convention, for the purpose of organization, has been in session here. The enthusiasm is in excess of the numbers in attendance. Although one of the largest halls in the city was engaged for the purpose during a greater portion of the day not over twenty persons were present, about half of those being ministers. J. W. Strong, State organizer, outlined the plan of organization and urged the importance of working with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of raising the necessary funds. Attorney Daniel A. Sheen of Peoria and the Rev. Goode of Normal were among the principal speakers. The officers chosen were: J. H. Sedgwick, President; J. E. Austin, Vice-President; William Nowlan, Secretary. It was decided that at 3 o'clock the convention proceed to the selection of delegates to the State Prohibition Convention, but when that hour arrived the array of empty seats evidently daunted the members, and it was decided to leave it discretionary with the President and Central Committee to call a mass convention to choose delegates to State, Congressional, and district conventions. Elmwood was selected as the next place of meeting.

The Republican League Convention in Springfield March 8.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—By noon today the last of the Grand Army delegates and camp-followers had left town, and the decks are being cleared for the next important gathering, the convention of Republican League clubs March 8 and 9 next. Assurances are given of a rate of one fare and one-third on the principal railroads. The Secretary says that the attendance will be as large as it was at the late encampment. New clubs are forming all through Central and Southern Illinois and appointing delegates. Sangamon County alone now has fifteen organized clubs, all with delegations appointed, and four more will be organized during the coming week. Several distinguished men are expected to be present from outside of the State. Senator Warner Miller of New York sent a telegram today saying that he will be present and speak. James P. Foster of New York, President of the National League, and ex-Gov. Alger of Michigan are also expected.

The Third Supreme Judicial District.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Chairman Kanan of the Republican County Central Committee has received answers from the Republican Chairmen of the sixteen counties in the Third Supreme Judicial District concerning the conference to be held in Decatur next Tuesday to issue a call for the convention to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. Every county will be represented at the conference. The nominating convention will be held about May 1 at a place to be named. The fact that the Republican majority in the district is nearly 5,000 is a guarantee of the success of the candidate nominated. It is positively denied that Judge C. B. Smith of Champaign is a candidate.

A Kentucky Republican for Vice-President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17.—The Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature, twenty-nine in number, met in caucus tonight and passed resolutions in favor of W. O. Bradley for the nomination of Vice-President. The resolutions say it is an auspicious time to break the Solid South by pressing the protection idea and the nomination of a Southerner on the National ticket. No preference for President was expressed. Bradley ran against Buckner for Governor and greatly reduced the Democratic majority.

The Tally-Sheet Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—The cross-examination of Detective Clark of Chicago was continued in the tally-sheet forgery cases today, in which he told the story of first having been employed by the State as a detective and later by the defendants in this case. He also exhibited some of the correspondence which had passed between him and the representatives of both sides to the suit. Ex-Representative Young was on the stand, when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Good Wine and Cigars Going to Waste.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The St. Louis delegation, who propose to capture the Democratic convention, left for Washington this morning. Mayor Francis headed the party, which is composed of a score of prominent citizens. They are accompanied by a carload of champagne, beer, and cigars, and these arguments, it is expected, will prove effective.

Allison Clubs Being Formed in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The first Allison Club for 1888 was organized in Emmittsburg, Palo Alto County, today and has opened the campaign for the Iowa man for President.

CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITIES.

Will the Convention Nominate Blaine Despite His Withdrawal?

Albany *Journal:* Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for the Presidency this year.

Anniston *Hot Blast* (Dem.): He may be unanimously tendered the leadership of the party again and be sent off with a hurrah.

Salt Lake *Tribune:* He does not say he would decline if nominated. As we construe the letter he leaves his case with his friends.

Providence *Journal:* The weight of public sentiment now seems to be that the Republican party will accept Mr. Blaine's declination.

Troy *Times:* But the decision has been made, and it must stand as the result of Mr. Blaine's mature deliberation and resolute purpose.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Although Mr. Blaine's name may not be heard in the convention, the voice and influence of his friends will be potential.

Buffalo *Commercial:* Our readers know that the *Commercial* regards Mr. Blaine's announcement as honest and conclusive. The wording of the letter shows that it is meant to be so. There is no string left out to pull it back with.

New York *Sun:* For such a moral position as Blaine now occupies the most ambitious man might well be content to sacrifice the Presidency. But there is no power that can make him go back upon his refusal, even if he secretly wished to do it. And no impartial spectator can attribute to him such a wish.

Boston *Journal:* We notice that some of the opposition papers that were aching to have Mr. Blaine the Republican nominee are now urging that his nomination, in view of his letter, is an impossibility. They insist that he has taken himself out of the campaign, and that the Republicans cannot, with any decency, put him in nomination. A convention can do most anything.

Sioux City *Journal:* There is absolutely nothing else in reason to be done except to take the declaration of Mr. Blaine that his name will not be presented to the convention for nomination as taking him beyond recall out of the list of possible candidates for the head of the ticket.

KICKED HIS MAN IN THE RIBS.

Jim Fell Awarded a Fight with Robert Ferguson—Some Hard Thumping.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A determined fight to a finish took place on Long Island tonight between Jim Fell of Michigan and Robert Ferguson of Chicago. The former weighs 162 pounds, while the latter weighs 180 pounds. Fell was seconded by John Swarke and William Hunt, and Ferguson by John Fink and Johnny Stack. The conditions were Marquis of Queensberry ru[illegible] to a finish, two-ounce gloves. Fell in[illegible] hand Thursday night at the [illegible]letic Club in his contest wi[illegible], and entered the ring with his w[illegible] and hand in bandages. Both men were stripped to the waist. When time was called the men, without the slightest attempt at sparring, went at each other in a ferocious way. Fell used his right and left, and in less than a minute knocked his man down with a vicious right-hander. Heavy work on both sides followed, Fell using his right hand with telling effect. It was purely right and left hand slugging, regardless of science. Fell forced the fighting in the third round. Ferguson got in a wicked left on Fell's forehead and knocked him down. Possibly thinking he was in a barroom instead of the ring he kicked Fell in the ribs while he was on the floor. A foul was claimed and the referee said: "I never decided a fight before in my life on a foul, but this time I am obliged to do so." This ended the battle. Fell no doubt would have finished his man in another round or two.

Muldoon and McMahon Met.

The wrestling at the Casino last night in connection with Davies' specialty show brought together Muldoon and McMahon, the former to throw his man in fifteen minutes. The large number of spectators were treated to a fine exhibition, and applauded, greatly encouraging the determined efforts of McMahon. The champion of Græco-Roman wrestling immediately put his opponent on the carpet, but at the end of the first minute McMahon was on his feet. From the third to the sixth minute the little man was borne down, but despite all the science and skill of his adversary kept his shoulders from the floor. Muldoon essayed all kinds and varieties of holds, but to no purpose until at thirteen and one-half minutes, both being down, McMahon on top, with his arm about Muldoon's neck, the latter, by a dexterous movement, caught the disengaged arm, and, turning quickly, carried his opponent to the floor. Tonight Muldoon will tackle Carkeek, and offers to wager any part of \$500 that the Cornish wrestler will be thrown inside of twenty-five minutes.

Last Day of the Brassfield Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—A good crowd was in attendance at the last day of the Brassfield & Co.'s sale of trotting stock, and, according to the stock offered, fair prices were obtained. There were sold today sixty-seven head for \$12,680, an average of \$190. During the four days' sale 266 head were sold for \$91,385, an average of \$344. Woodward & Harbison's sale of trotters will commence Feb. 20. The following are the best prices obtained:

J. W. Bethell of Burkville, Va., paid \$510 for Janet L., b. f., 5 years old, by Lyle Wilkes, dam Silverheels, by Dunn's Kentucky Chief.

Chrisman Bros. of Nicholasville, Ky., paid \$610 for Lovely, b. m., 7 years old, by Enfield, dam Kentucky Lady, by Mambrino Pilot.

Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., paid \$520 for Lady of Shanondale, b. f., yearling, by Sultan, dam Maud, by Son of Volunteer, sire of St. Julian.

J. H. Thayer of Lexington, Ky., paid \$500 for Vantoon, ch. h., 4 years old, by Vandegrift, dam Hattie Bishop, by Parson Abdallah.

Base-Ball Contracts Promulgated.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Secretary Wikoff of the American Base-Ball Association has promulgated the following contracts: With Boston, Thomas T. Browu, E. E. Tate; Detroit, C. W. Ganzell, L. G. Twitchell, P. J. Conway; Albany, Dan Erick, J. H. Gladman, Anison Lord, S. J. Jones, P. W. Weckbecker; Troy, J. Halpin; Rochester, Richard Knox; Binghamton, J. D. Curtis; Milwaukee, J. Q. O. Sunck; released by Troy, James Say.

Aquatics in Florida.

PALATKA, Fla., Feb. 17.—Hamm and McKay rowed over the three-and-a-half-mile course here this afternoon. Hamm beat McKay by half a length in 22 minutes ½ second. Teemer is ill.

WAS SHE BEATEN TO DEATH?

Mrs. Kinsella Dead and Her Husband Held by the Police.

Larry Kinsella, a laborer, is locked up in the Lake Police Station on suspicion of being implicated in the death of his wife, which occurred at their home—No. 5034 Dearborn street—at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Thursday night Officer Mitchell of the Humane Society received word that Mrs. Kinsella was lying in a dangerous condition at her home from the effects of a beating administered to her by her husband Jan. 27. Mrs. Stalzenbeg, a neighbor, stated that two weeks ago Sunday Kinsella went home drunk. That night he had a quarrel with his wife, and it is then, it is thought, that she received the injuries that resulted in her death. He knocked her down in the house, it is said, and when she went to escape followed her into the yard, where, according to Mrs. Stalzenbeg, he again knocked her down and kicked her about the head with his heavy boots. Escaping from her infuriated husband, the woman attempted to reach Mrs. Stalzenbeg's house, but, weakened by the beating she had received and from the loss of blood, she fell on the steps. The husband, seizing a broom-handle, again assaulted her, it is alleged, raining blows upon her hea until the broom-handle broke in his grasp. The woman, nearly unconscious, was removed to her house. Such was the story Officer Mitchell was told, and it was corroborated by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Hall, who were close by and who claim to have seen the assault. The matter was reported to the police and Thursday night Lieut. Mulcahy went to the Kinsella house. Mrs. Kinsella was weak, but her death was not expected. During the morning she sunk rapidly and later she died.

Kinsella was arrested, and he denied having been cruel to his wife. Last night he said: "She had been drinking for some days and I left home and went to my uncle's today. I did not want to be near home while she was in that condition. Late in the evening my son came over and told me that he had locked his mother in a room. I went over and found that he had nailed up the door, fastening her inside. Soon after Mrs. Stalzenbeg came to the house to get 50 cents that she had given my wife. I took the ax and attempted to open the door. Mrs. Stalzenbeg took the ax and broke the door with it. My wife came out and fell between two stoves in the front room. She started out and fell down the stairs, cutting herself on the head. She went to Mrs. Stalzenbeg's, where she staid until Monday noon, when she came back home and went to bed. She told the doctor that I never touched her."

Dr. Clendenning, who attended the woman, gave it as his opinion that she had died from a wound in the head. Kinsella's 15-year-old son stoutly claims the his father did not strike his mother, but that she was in a weak condition when he brought her to the house. County Physician H. N. Moyer made a post-mortem yesterday and reported that death was caused by blood-poisoning which might have resulted from internal injuries improperly treated.

While persons who know the family speak well of Kinsella, his wife had the reputation of drinking hard. There are two children, a boy and girl 15 and 14 years old. The inquest will be held today.

Starving Canadian Indians.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Reports from Edmonton state that the Indians in the far Northwestern Territories are in a deplorable condition. The Indians at Lac la Biche and Stony Plain are actually dying of hunger. The Government issues rations to these tribes, but on account of various offenses they have been cut down until the Indians can no longer exist on them. The Government officials have reported the state of affairs to Ottawa, but the "sleeping gods" there have taken no steps to remedy the evil. It is feared the Indians will break into Hudson Bay Company and other stores and perhaps do serious mischief if they are not given food.

WHAT CANADA CONCEDES.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE FISHERIES TREATY, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

The Administration Said to Have Permitted the More Favorable Portions to Leak Out to Arouse Popular Sentiment in Its Behalf—Erastus Wiman Writes a Letter to a Toronto Editor Explaining What Canada Gains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Nothing official was given out concerning the fisheries treaty today. The talk about the Administration's anxiety to have it promptly made public has been discounted. Some adroit work has been done by the Administration to prevent this very thing. It was highly important that the treaty should be well received by the public and that it should be taken up with the idea that the United States had gained everything and conceded nothing. For this reason the points favorable to the United States were allowed to leak out pretty freely, while next to nothing was disclosed about the admitted concessions to Canada, like the bait restriction and the license in the form of a tonnage tax. It was argued that the main thing necessary to gain ratification was public approval of the concessions made to the United States. A sentiment of this kind once formed, the scrutiny of the concessions to Canada would not be close. Of course the treaty will finally become known and all its provisions will be gone over by the Senate. But in the meantime Secretary Bayard has shown unusual shrewdness in claiming every thing for the United States. Some of the points about which more definit news has been gleaned are as follows:

Within a marine league from the shore (three miles) Canada is to have exclusive jurisdiction. This comprises the so-called inshore fisheries. The report that the limit has been extended to four miles is incorrect. It remains at three miles, as originally fixed by the treaty of 1818. The headland question is finally disposed of. It is not true, as stated in some papers, that when a bay is more than eight miles wide the line of demarkation is to be drawn from headland to headland. The bay must be at least ten miles across. Within that point American fishermen may go, but they cannot fish. In all other cases the three-mile limit is to follow the contour of the shore line. An international survey of the limit is provided for. All parties are to be equally represented, so that the common and the exclusively Canadian waters will be clearly defined for the first time, that hereafter there may be no controversy as to what waters Americans can fish in. The American fishermen have not contended for the privilege of fishing near shore, those fisheries having lost their commercial value. Our own inshore fisheries are now superior, while the Canadian fish take to the deep water. In case of stress of weather our vessels can go anywhere they see fit and can take shelter in the nearest Canadian harbor.

By the terms of the treaty we have specifically conceded to Canada the right to exclude us from buying bait from any of her ports. There is no penalty attached if Canadians should sell our fishermen bait. But under the treaty stipulations American fishermen will not be supposed to buy any Canadian bait. The reason given for this concession is that we do not need Canadian bait. For more than half a century, it is claimed, our fishermen depended on American bait—menhaden. The only reason we finally went to Nova Scotia for part of it was that the price of menhaden had been greatly enhanced by the establishment of the menhaden oil industry along our coast and this also affected the supply. The Nova Scotians, not having menhaden oil factories, sold their bait at the same price. Since we were driven out of their harbors, however, our fishermen have again relied on American bait, mostly mackerel.

Under the terms of the treaty we can go into any and all Canadian ports for all other supplies and to ship and transship the catch to American markets in bond. The customary tonnage tax will have to be paid. To establish the fact that Canada has a right to determine what vessels and under what regulations they shall enter her ports the Canadian Commissioner contended that these vessels should first obtain a license which is an "O. K. license." It is provided that no charge or fee shall be exacted for these licenses. They will merely be in the form of the Canadian customs authorities approving or writing "O. K." on American custom officers' permits to touch and trade in Canada.

There is a reciprocal or retaliatory clause in the treaty. It provides that Canadian fishermen shall have every privilege in our ports that Americans have in theirs, and no others. Thus, for instance, under a strict construction of the treaty Canadian fishermen would no longer be able to buy bait in Portland, but it is not likely that the Collector of Customs would raise any objections if any such transactions took place.

It is also provided as a concession to Canada that the Administration will strive to secure Congressional action for the free entry or free interchange of salt, coal, and lumber from the Dominion, although this is not a requisit to the perfection of the treaty. The President's message practically recommends that these commodities be put on the free list.

Should the treaty not be ratified by the opening of the spring fishing season its provisions will go into effect, as it was agreed by the High Joint Commissioners to observe its provisions and spirit pending ratification by the Senate, or until that body had finally rejected it.

WHAT CANADA WILL GAIN.

Erastus Wiman Writes a Letter to the Editor of the Toronto "Mail."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—In response to a request for information upon the fisheries treaty and kindred subjects, Erastus Wiman has written the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—*Editor of the Toronto Mail:* In answer to your inquiry I beg to say that the proposed fishery treaty, so far as its contents are known, is, in my opinion, the best settlement of the ugly quarrel that could be arrived at under the circumstances. While at first glance it might be urged that the interests of Canada had been sacrificed, it will be found in the long run she will be a gainer rather than a loser. The rigid enforcement of a harsh interpretation of the treaty of 1818 had produced nothing but retaliation, culminating in the passage of the retaliation act. The provisions of the new treaty, so far as understood here in Washington, will tend to increase intercourse between the two countries and remove an element of serious and dangerous difference that was steadily separating them and threatening their peace. To accomplish a purpose so important Canada can well afford to yield all she will be called upon to yield.

This is especially the case when it is understood that this settlement will enormously improve the prospects of commercial union in the United States. Hitherto one of the chief obstacles encountered to a discussion of closer commercial relations between the two countries has been the attitude of Canadians denying privileges to American craft and American people afforded to Canadian vessels and crews in American ports. So long as the fishery question was unsettled, and a possible threat was implied of forcing the American nation into reciprocal arrangements, just so long was the policy of force a positive barrier to favorable consideration. The Americans are not the kind of people that are driven into arrangements of this character; they may be won and persuaded; but Canadian cruisers did more to postpone reciprocity than to promote it. Advocates of commercial union have encountered this sentiment at every turn, and its existence had a significant expression in the last clause of the Butterworth bill, added since last session. Now, however, that there is a prospect that by treaty this fishery question is to be settled, and the Canadians are about to afford to the people of the United States almost the same privileges as they themselves enjoy, this barrier to a favorable discussion of commercial union is removed.

"The next most vexed question to be adjusted is the conflict now impending between the great railway systems of the two countries. The success of the new 'Soo route intensifies the fact that the Canadian roads are free from the exactions of the Inter-State Commerce act, and this freedom means enormous loss of profit to every other railroad in the United States which is carrying produce from West to East and merchandise from East to West. This condition of things seriously threatens the repeal of the bonding system, by which American produce is conveyed through Canadian territory without payment of duty on its entrance into the United States. This repeal would mean simply ruin to Canadian roads, as without through business they could not pay their fixed charges. It has been suggested that Mr. Butterworth might with propriety omit the clause referring to the fisheries, now likely to be settled by the treaty, and substitute another clause which would invite concurrent legislation on the part of Canada creating provisions similar in that country to the operation of the Inter-State act in this, so far as it affects through traffic, in which alone the United States is interested. This movement would secure the support of the vast railway interests threatened in the United States, and it would also secure the advocacy of that movement by the English owners of Canadian railway securities, whose interests are at the moment seriously imperiled. Faithfully yours,

"ERASTUS WIMAN."

Mr. Wiman will address the Commercial Club of Chicago upon the subject of commercial union the evening of Feb. 25.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Another Rhode Island Town Is Swept by the Flames.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—One of the greatest fires that ever visited Westerly, R. I., raged for three hours this morning, destroying several business buildings and causing a loss of about \$150,000. The fire was discovered at 3 a. m. in a confectionery store in the O. D. Wells building on Broad street. The flames worked their way into the Wells block, and from there into the Segar block, a three-story brick building next adjoining. Turning the corner of High street, the Stillman building, a three-story frame structure, the Bradford block, and Niantic Bank building, this last a two-story brick building, were burned. The thermometer marked several degrees below zero, and the firemen suffered severely from exposure. The insurance is \$86,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17.—The woolen mill owned by T. L. Robertson at Mallison Falls, South Windham, was burned to the ground this morning. The loss is covered by an insurance of \$35,000.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It is reported here tonight that the elevator of Lampke & Van at Millard was destroyed by fire this evening. The building and 10,000 bushels of grain were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18—2 a. m.—The Theatre Comique was burned early this morning, together with a lot of properties and dresses. Several adjacent buildings were damaged. Total loss, \$20,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—A fire at Ocala this morning burned about a dozen business houses and residences. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Mysterious Blaze on West Madison Street.

At 3:35 o'clock yesterday morning the fancy-goods store of the Newgarden Brothers, located at No. 494 West Madison street, was found to be on fire. The engines responded promptly, and the blaze was extinguished before the building was seriously damaged. Officer Fink, while reporting from the box at the corner of Madison and Sheldon streets, heard a door slamming in the alley. He saw a man running and took after him, but stopped and turned in the alarm when he saw Newgarden's store burning. Fire Marshal Murphy believes the fire had an incendiary origin. He says the rear door of the store was found open, and on the outside of it a bunch of keys was hanging, one of them in the lock. The keys fitted the doors in the store. The officer sent to the house where the Newgardens live had a great deal of difficulty in rousing them. The front door of the store was locked and a number of dry-goods boxes were piled against it on the inside. The loss the Marshal estimates at \$600 to the building and \$500 to the stock, covered by an insurance of \$7,000. Marshal Swenie is investigating the circumstances of the fire. No one will be arrested until his guilt is fixed to the satisfaction of the Marshal.

The police will endeavor to find the man who ran up the alley and whom Officer Fink chased. Mr. Newgarden indignantly denies that the fire had an incendiary origin or that the firm knows anything about the cause of it. He says he does not know how the keys happened to be outside the door, but in his opinion the door was forced open. He estimates his loss at \$10,000 and says his insurance is \$7,000.

Attempted Incendiarism.

Early yesterday morning a watchman discovered a blaze in Diehl's furniture store, No. 4024 Cottage Grove avenue. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. A quantity of kindling had been collected on the floor and several articles of furniture placed over it. The furniture was burning when the fire was discovered. Dr. Succtland, owner of the building, has put the matter in the hands of detectives.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

An Old Lady Instantly Killed by the Cars—An Engineer Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Anna Betljewska, an old lady living at No. 938 Weil street, left home this morning in company with her husband and son, intending to go down-town and do some marketing. When they reached the Humboldt avenue crossing of the Milwaukee & Northern tracks a freight-train was approaching and her husband and son made haste to cross the tracks. She attempted to follow but was struck by the engine and instantly killed. When the train was stopped a short distance beyond the crossing it was found that she had been dragged along by the engine, which had to be raised on jackscrews before her body could be removed.

J. P. Ayseltine, the engineer on the St. Paul Road who was struck on the head by a switch-iron when about twenty miles out of Chicago yesterday morning, died today. He was leaning too far out of his engine, which was in motion, when the switch struck him back of the ear, fracturing his skull and imbedding a piece of iron in the brain.

Ida Herman, keeper of a disreputable house, was tonight found guilty of enticing Bertha Preiss, a 17-year-old girl, into her place. The girl testified that the Herman woman stopped her on the street while she was going on an errand from her home, and on the promise of a position as a servant induced her to accompany her to her resort, where she was kept several days. This is the first conviction under the new law intended to reach principally the keepers of dives in Northern Wisconsin. The penalty is from one to five years' imprisonment.

Henry Newman, the Chicago swindler, is still in custody here in default of \$1,500 bail for the second charge on which he was arrested. Two of his victims have commenced civil actions against him for \$2,500.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Something Wrong with the Transactions of an Auburn Business-Man.

AUBURN, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Today this place was thrown into a state of excitement by a report that Joseph A. Sledgemilk, who came here from Pennsylvania a few years ago and engaged in wagon-making and handling agricultural implements, was guilty of forgery. Last year Sledgemilk was agent for the Walter A. Wood Company and sold their goods. It is said that he sold several of their machines and at least in five instances had received the money for them and made a note to the company for the amounts, signing the purchasers' names to them. The company had been investigating for some time, and last Tuesday ordered Justice Savage to commence an attachment suit against one Charles Dettman for the payment of a note purporting to have been signed by him in their favor for \$140. This is what brought out the state of things, as Dettman made an affidavit before Justice Savage today that he had never seen the note and that he could not write his name in English. Another note was for \$115 with W. R. Richardson's name signed and one for \$140 with the name of Charles A. Gish thereto, and it is said that there are at least two others, signed with Newton Rabie's and J. W. Dupey's names respectively. The amounts of the notes will aggregate, it is said, about \$800.

New Way to Pay Campaign Expenses.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A big sensation was created here today when it was announced that Gideon Bourdeau, the Queen's Printer and Deputy Provincial Secretary, had fled to the United States. A hasty examination showed that he took \$1,000 with him which had been paid into his department within the last few weeks, while his accounts, which have not been audited for years, reveal that for a long time past he has not made full returns of all his receipts to the Provincial Treasurer. The defalcation, it is said, will run up to about \$8,000. Bourdeau is a brother-in-law of Mr. Larviere, a member of the late Norquay Government. Before he left he told some friends that he had not used the money for personal purposes, but had handed it over to Norquay and Larviere for a campaign fund.

IN AUGUST SPIES' SHOES.

THE NEW YORK ANARCHIST WHO IS COMING TO CHICAGO.

He Has Accepted the Position of Managing Editor of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung"—A Mysterious Foreigner Apparently Ashamed of His Own Name—Schemes of the Bucket-Shop Men—The Gould-Sage Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—One of the most prominent Anarchists in Europe received last Monday a dispatch from the Socialistic Publishing Association of Chicago offering him the position of editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and within the last twenty-four hours he signified his acceptance of the offer and started tonight with his family for Chicago. The Socialistic Publishing Company, which controls the paper, saw that some radical change was necessary, and, looking round for a capable editor, heard of a certain London Anarchist who had served the cause in Europe and had come to New York for the purpose of placing his services where they might best serve the revolutionists. The offer was made to him and he accepted it.

The name of the new editor is known to only a few persons. The nom de plume by which he is known to his associates is Henry London. In appearance he is short, stout, and eminently vigorous. His face is pale and intellectual, and he is not more than 35 years of age. He seems a mere commonplace person until he speaks, and then the enthusiasm which possesses him compels the dullest listener to admit that he is no ordinary man. Since his arrival in New York he has been a regular contributor to John Most's *Freiheit*. This new editor was met in William street today and asked what he intended to make the policy of the Chicago *Arbeiter-Zeitung*.

"My main object," he replied, "will be to unite all classes and nationalities of the Chicago workmen under one banner. I also intend to make the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* the organ of all who favor the most advanced revolutionary ideas. I am not going to Chicago to quarrel with the police, but to conduct a revolutionary organ as I think it should be conducted. I'll keep out of trouble in Chicago as long as I can."

John Most, when asked what he had to say about the matter, replied: "O, these things should be kept secret, and there's no reason why the public should hear of them. If London's movements are chronicled the police will be on their guard at once, and will keep him under perpetual surveillance. All I have to say is that the Chicago *Arbeiter-Zeitung* needed a competent editor, and I knew no man better fitted for the place than London."

All that remains to be said is that the new editor is an aristocrat by birth and has relatives moving in high social circles both in this country and Europe. Since his arrival in New York he has earned a living by working in a subordinate position for a prominent business house.

AN INSURANCE TRUST.

President Martin Not Interested, as He Will Resign March 31.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It leaked out today that about twenty-five insurance companies had conditionally agreed to form a "trust" or combination for the purpose of regulating their business. One statement was to the effect that several secret meetings in furtherance of the scheme had been held and that another conference would take place this afternoon. The intention is to establish an Insurance Exchange in which all of the principal companies can be represented. The idea is to have an extensive system of telephones connecting the exchange with the companies' and brokers' offices. The only brokers having access to the room will be the members of the Metropolitan Board. Several companies have refused to enter the new scheme. The promoters of the new exchange had counted upon the active coöperation of President Martin of the Home Insurance Company, but he has announced his intention to resign his office the last day of March.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Plans of the Bucket-Shop Men to Circumvent the Law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the recent raid on the bucket-shops they are again in full blast. It is now said that a bill will be introduced in the Legislature to tax the bucket-shops $300 a month. It is expected that this bill will be hurried through during the closing hours of the session and that Gov. Hill will sign it. If the bill becomes a law many of the smaller bucket-shops will be forced out of existence. Todd's shop, which is now known as "the open board," is the only place that has so far taken any definit action in regard to the proposed bill. On and after next Monday no one will be admitted in the room without a member's ticket. This new rule will be enforced as far as possible, but a man who is introduced by a member as a probable customer will not be denied admission. The object of the new rule is to make the "open board" conform as near as possible to the exact letter of the law. By doing so the new law, if it should really go into effect, will not be able to touch Todd's place any more than it will affect the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

MISS COFFIN'S SANITY.

The investigation into the sanity of Miss Harriet Coffin was continued today before a Sheriff's jury. The examination of Dr. Graeme Hammond, mainly on medical points, consumed the entire session. Ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Miss Coffin, asked Dr. Hammond if since this "persecution" began Miss Coffin had not made inquiries and learned that Kyrle Bellew's real name is Michael Higgins, and that he has a wife and four children. Objection being made to the word "persecution" it was changed to "proceeding," and the witness answered that Miss Coffin told him she had been informed that Bellew had four children. The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

FRAUDS BY MERCHANTS.

The discovery by customs officers of undervaluation invoices in importations made by the firm of Barrez & Co. has led to measurements of other goods imported, with the result of learning that in most cases they varied from one to seven yards apiece from the invoice figures. Nearly all importers of woolen goods are implicated in these charges, and will either have to make good the amounts of such frauds discovered or otherwise suffer. The merchants say there was no attempt to defraud the revenues. European manufacturers always put in a yard or two apiece over the invoice for good measure. Collector Magone replies that that does not make any difference; the goods have to be invoiced according to the exact measurement, or they don't pass.

MRS. GREEN'S INFLUENCE.

Mrs. Hetty Green was down in Wall street today. The result was that the trustees of the first mortgage on the Houston & Texas Central were served with notice that if they attempt to have the property sold under a foreclosure, as proposed in the reorganization plan, they will do so at their peril. The notice was signed by Mrs. Green, who owns $—,000 of the first mortgage bonds, and Main Bros., who represent the holders of nearly $300,000 of the bonds. The trustees will meet tomorrow to decide upon their course. The trustees are governed by the terms of a peculiar deed. Ordinarily they would be bound to foreclose in case of default, but in this case, by the terms of the trust, they must take the road and run it for the benefit of the creditors.

PREPARING TO INVESTIGATE GOULD.

District-Attorney Fellows said today that there were no new developments in the grand jury investigation of the charge of grand larceny brought against Mr. Gould and Russell Sage. The grand jury had held session during the day, but nothing has been done by them beyond each juryman becoming possessed of a copy of the pamphlet containing the argument of counsel made about a fortnight ago in the secret conference. Subpœnas had not yet been served upon all the witnesses who are expected to appear before the grand jury Monday.

AN OPINION AGAINST CREMATION.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction recently asked Corporation-Counsel Beekman for an opinion as to whether they had the right to substitute cremation for burial in cases of the unclaimed dead. Corporation-Counsel Beekman, after reviewing the law on the subject, informed the Commissioners that it is manifest that the bodies of poor, unknown, or unclaimed dead which shall be in their possession must, unless delivered to medical colleges, pursuant to Chap. 280 of the laws of 1887, be buried in the usual manner.

DRAWING A COLOR LINE.

A tidy young colored woman, who said her name was Cora Groves, tonight applied for shelter for herself and her two little children at St. Barnabas' Home in Mulberry street. She presented a card from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and explained that she was without funds to procure lodgings elsewhere. Her appeal was met with the statement that the institution was full, and the woman who answered her call told her that "colored people were not taken there anyway." Mrs. Groves then called at the police central office, and was from there directed to the Mulberry Street Stationhouse, where she was comfortably provided for. Later a reporter called at St. Barnabas' Home, and a woman said through the peep-hole in the door in answer to the questions put to her that they "didn't keep niggers there." Chaplain Williams of St. Barnabas' Mission, when seen later, was indignant at the fact that the poor woman and two little ones had been turned away. He said there was "no color line in the home."

NOTES.

Joseph B. Fitzpatrick, a local politician, shot himself in a Bowery saloon last night and died this morning. No cause is known.

Dr. Patton has decided to accept the Presidency of Princeton College, and a letter to this effect will probably reach the committee of trustees tomorrow.

FORESTERS' CONVENTION CLOSED.

The Last Day's Session—Business Done and Officers Elected.

The Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois, whose annual convention has been in progress at the Madison Street Theatre, completed the election of the Board of Directors at yesterday afternoon's session. The board includes R. M. Figg, No. 1, Court Garden City; Emil Haneman, No. 26, Court Schiller; Peter Koehler, No. 19, Court Energy; John Burns, No. 56, Court Welcome; H. Rosenbaum, No. 96, Court Apollo; C. T. Heydecker, Waukegan. The reports of the several standing committees were read and approved. The number of members in the jurisdiction of Illinois up to the close of the fiscal year 1887 was 12,079, a gain of nearly 2,500 over the preceding year. The percentage of deaths was 1.25, 104 members having died. The total amount paid in to the endowment fund was $104,250 and the disbursements were $102,346, the per capita tax to members reaching only $8.80 for the year. Thirty-three new courts have been established since the last meeting.

It was decided at yesterday afternoon's session that the High Chief Ranger should no longer have the power to order the expulsion of members of different courts, but that such members should have the right of trial in the courts to which they are attached. This is said to be one of the most important modifications in the by-laws of the order adopted during the last ten years. Past High Chief Ranger E. H. Long of Toronto, Ont., was present at the meetings yesterday for the purpose of promoting fraternity between the 6,000 members of the order in Canada and those of the High Court of Illinois. All the officers elected yesterday, including High Chief Ranger T. W. Saunders, High Secretary William Kilpatrick, High Treasurer Charles Petrie, High Medical Examiner Dr. John Tascher, and the subordinate officers, were installed with the usual impressive ceremonies by Standish Acres of Court Centennial, No. 6, of Chicago.

At the evening session T. W. Saunders and William Kilpatrick were elected delegates to the High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters which meets at Hamilton, Ont., in June.

A STORY WITH LITTLE FOUNDATION.

Mr. Buell Did Not Try to Shoot Himself as Reported.

A story was published in an afternoon paper yesterday to the effect that Thursday night about 11:15 o'clock George C. Buell, a lawyer having his office at Room 30 Ashland Block, attempted to commit suicide in the Sherman House. It was said that he rushed out of Parlor A with a revolver in his hand and shot himself, but was not seriously wounded.

Wednesday morning Mr. Buell and his wife and little boy came to the house, and were assigned, according to the register, to Parlor B. Thursday Mr. Buell acted strangely. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon he went down into the office and began walking rapidly and excitedly about. He approached a number of the boarders and addressed the strangest words to them.

"I am going to die," he said shortly to one of them. "I have taken an overdose of cocaine and I am going to die. I have to keep moving. If I lie down I shall die."

The man continued his excited walk, occasionally stopping to tell some one else he had taken an overdose of cocaine, until he approached the desk, when Mr. Pearce took him in charge and got him up-stairs.

Mrs. Buell's mother, Mrs. Davis, who was seen at the family residence, No. 433 La Salle avenue, said: "There was no truth in the reported attempt at suicide. I only took a revolver from the room for fear some one would get it. Mr. Buell always carried a revolver when traveling, and I simply took it. That is all. There was no shooting." Mrs. Davis then positively assured the reporter that Mr. and Mrs. Buell were "in the country."

Mr. Buell is a peculiar man, subject to frequent fits of despondency. He was extravagant, and had no regular practice, although he did a good deal of business for corporations at times. He has been ill for some time, and has been taking cocaine as a medicine.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

Charges that Customs Officers Were Interested in Opium Smuggling.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—M. F. Hollihan, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department sent here to investigate the opium-smuggling cases, has secured evidence that the smugglers have confederates in New York. One or more Government officials on the Pacific coast are said to be involved in the examination at Ogdensburg Monday. Mr. Hollihan has gone to that city. A carpenter's tool-chest which has been traced back and forth across the St. Lawrence several times was seized by officers at the house of Samuel Gardner, Erwin's bondsman. This chest came from the Pacific coast, where it was once seized and found to contain opium. Gardner claims to have bought it from the Government at auction, and now the Government takes it from him in connection with his offenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—Collector of the Port John S. Hager today made a written statement of his views upon the charges which have recently appeared in local papers to the effect that large quantities of opium, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, had been smuggled into this port during the last year by a ring composed of several prominent individuals, who, it is intimate, have been aided in the alleged fraudulent operations by a Deputy Surveyor of the Port. The Collector disclaims all responsibility for either legal or illegal transactions in the Surveyor's office, as that officer is appointed by the President. He states that the charges which have recently been made in the local press have been brought to his attention during the last six months, and that he has inquired into them with a view to laying the matter before the United States Attorney, but has been unable to formulate charges owing to the want of personal knowledge of the facts and names of witnesses who could establish the truth of the reports. The Collector invites all persons to acquaint him of any facts concerning the matter of which they may be possessed.

Material for an Explosion at Hand.

It is folly to claim there are not serious stumbling-blocks in Mr. Cleveland's path to a renomination, and the manner of dealing with them is certainly a most serious question. Moreover, to complicate the case still further, it must be admitted that suspicion is rife among the President's friends that in his own official family there is not the unanimous support of his renomination which he and the public have been led to expect. The name of the dissenter is freely whispered, and the whisper is accompanied by the statement that the member of the Cabinet referred to has kept his portfolio under remonstrance, and against his own convictions, ever since the President sent his tariff message to Congress. During the last few days well-known adherents of Gov. Hill have been here in consultation with this member of the Cabinet, and the President's friends confessedly view such conferences with grave concern. If this Cabinet Minister should resign things would come to a head at once, and the anti-Cleveland faction or factions would no longer lack the aggressive leadership and intelligent direction which are now its greatest needs. The material for the explosion is all at hand; the simple necessity is a bold hand to apply the match.—*Washington Special to New York World.*

MRS. LANGTRY AS A MINER.

THE LILY HAS STRUCK IT RICH IN NEVADA.

Her Investment in a Forty-Acre Tract, Covered with Greasewood and Sage Brush, Pans Out in a Most Profitable Manner—An Assay of Ore Taken from a Shaft Sunk on the Ground Said to Have Resulted in a Most Favorable Report.

The sunshine of Friday tempted Mrs. Langtry back to the parlor-car which she had left for the ampler corridors of the Grand Pacific. She had been frozen out of it, and as she threw a large Scotch cloak over her shoulders she still shivered at the memory of its Arctic terrors. These terrors had now vanished and, in place of them, the sun danced along the gilded roof, kissed the [illegible] of the lily's bed, peeped into heed in [illegible] and took liberties that would be perm[illegible] nobody but the sun.

There was one object on which the sun lingered with peculiar curiosity. It lay on the buffet in the saloon, surrounded with oranges, Florida strawberries, and half empty decanters. It was a piece of old quartz.

"That," said Mrs. Langtry, "is the very first piece of ore which has come from my mine."

"Your mine?"

"Surely you know that I own a mine. Have you not heard of my luck; my extraordinary luck? Have you not heard that I have a bonanza, compared with which the bonanzas of Mr. Mackay are nothing?"

"No, seriously?"

"Seriously, I own half of a silver mine near Virginia City, and I am daily receiving letters which speak of it as a remarkable discovery. I happened last year to be playing at Carson and as the railroad to Virginia City was narrow-gaged my car could not run on it. I determined to drive over in the mail-coach. It was a romantic drive. The driver was young and handsome. The day was a balmy summer afternoon. The coach had been robbed two days before; so we expected every moment to see the robbers appear."

"Did they come?"

"No, alas."

"Were you disappointed?"

"Very. There were deserted mining encampments on all sides. Any of them ought to have sheltered a band of mail-robbers. However, in the absence of robbers, I had leisure to view the scenery. There was an abundance of sage brush, and I said to my companion, Mr. Sam Davis, who is the editor of the Carson *Appeal*, and is notable as a farmer: 'Mr. Davis, why should not I buy some sage brush?' 'Mrs. Langtry,' he replied, 'if you really want it you may buy forty acres of mine, and you shall have them at the price that I paid for them. I don't pretend to give you the best, but if you will sink an artesian well I will clear the ground for you and run my cattle upon it. In fine, you will have quite a nice little farm.'"

"Did you buy the forty acres?"

"Yes, and gave orders for the sinking of the well. At Virginia City the miners made much of me. There was great excitement when I arrived; the miners crowded around the coach, and some of them told me that they knew me at home in Jersey. Was it not pleasant? I played Galatea, and though Mr. Gilbert's stone-maiden is not popular in the States of the Middle West she made an immense sensation in Virginia City, and even the Indian squaws in the audience laughed at the fun of her. The result of it was that I gained immediate popularity with the miners, and when I told them of my purchase they cried: 'Bully for you! It's a good location, and silver may be struck there.'"

"Where was the ore found?"

"In digging the well. They dug at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and the earliest traces of silver were detected at a depth of 240 feet. Mr. Davis wrote news of the discovery. 'I believe,' he said, 'that we have something simply wonderful. Say nothing about it to anybody'."

"Did you keep the secret?"

"It was the hardest work imaginable. I spoke of the discovery to nobody but 'Jim' Keene, the operator, who is an old friend of mine."

"What did he say?"

"He said: 'Wait, and hold your tongue'."

"How long did you wait?"

"I have waited till the present time, and now I have learned that success is assured. Did you ever see such ore as this?"

And Mrs. Langtry, in her excitement, ran to her buffet, sweeping from the table a basket of flowers and a sheaf of letters. She displayed the ore in every light; pointed out the silver specks, and regarded the piece of quartz as though it would free her forever from the worries of stage-life and the troubles of money-making.

"How much does it assay?"

"Five hundred and ten dollars to the ton. Is not that good?"

"Excellent. But what does Mr. Davis say?"

"Here is his letter."

Mrs. Langtry folded her cloak around her, went back once more upon the sofa cushions, and read with an air of triumph:

CARSON, Feb. 3, 1888.—*Dear Mrs. Langtry:* Today a Comstock expert made a thorough examination of the mine from the geological indications of the surface. He pronounces it a splendid mineral formation, over a mile in length and at places at least 100 feet wide. This is much better than I dared to hope. It places the value of the property beyond any estimate that we had formed of it. We made three more locations. We also recorded them; so I don't care now how much publicity the "find" receives. If the ore holds out we shall be independent for life. Yours truly, SAM DAVIS.

"How are the locations known?"

"They are recorded by four names. The first is the 'Langtry'; the second the 'Lily'; the third the 'Jenny Lind'; the fourth the 'Sugar Loaf.'"

"Why the 'Jenny Lind'?"

"I have no idea. It was a fancy of Mr. Davis, I suppose."

"Shall you put the mine on the market?"

"I suppose so. Won't it look funny in the quotations: Langtry, $1.25; or Langtry, $25.60, like the Gould & Curry or the Calumet & Hecla. Then the financial columns of the newspapers will say 'Langtry was weak today,' or 'Langtry was a little off,' or 'Langtry was in good demand.' Won't it be queer? And there will be a Langtry boom, and a Langtry panic, and all sorts of delightful things."

"And you expect to make a fortune out of the mine?"

"I hope it will enable me to retire from the stage victoriously."

"And you will not sell it?"

"Not on any account. I think it charming to own a mine. Don't you?"

HOW BUD M'COY ESCAPED.

A United States Marshal's Talk About Kentucky's Vendetta.

"I know every man, woman, and child in Johnson County," said United States Marshal R. D. Horton of Kentucky to a Philadelphia *Press* reporter, when questioned about the Hatfield-McCoy interstate war, "and I'm glad to hear that Judge Barr has granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the Hatfields now in jail at Pineville. They possibly couldn't receive a fair trial in the State courts, because the McCoys, who are opposing them, are related to every family in Johnson County. No jury could be impaneled that would give a Hatfield a fair trial. The trouble between the two families began with the war. Kentucky, particularly the mountain section, was about equally divided on the question of Union or Confederation. I know of one family in Wolfe County, consisting of ten sons. Five of the boys and their father enlisted in the Federal army, the other five and their mother espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and four of the 'rebel' boys fought with John Morgan."

Mr. Horton is an old Confederate soldier. He was a Lieutenant in Quantrell's guerilla band. The James boys, Frank and Jesse, were privates in his company.

"You think, then, that the Hatfields would not receive a fair trial in Kentucky?" asked the *Press* reporter.

"No; the feeling against them is strong. This case of feudal warfare has been given a national prominence, and yet it is no worse than hundreds of similar 'wars' that are always raging in Kentucky. The Underwood-Holbrook trouble in my county, the Breathitt County war, the late Tolliver-Martin feud in Rowan County, are samples of the internecine warfare that was born of the war between the States. They are always fighting in Kentucky. The newspapers get hold of only the more prominent cases. I know the McCoys and Hatfields well. I've arrested nearly every member of the two families for violation of the internal revenue laws. They are all moonshiners. 'Bud' McCoy, who was killed during a raid upon the Hatfields, was undoubtedly the leader of the Kentucky faction. He was a fine-looking fellow, six feet and an inch in hight, and was a regular mountain donkey. He could shoot 'at the drop of the hat,' and was considered a dangerous man.

"We had a warrant for him about three years ago, and the Deputy Marshal detailed me to arrest him. He kept to the 'bush' a great deal, and I made several unsuccessful efforts to find him. He was married and had a cabin on the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy. I traced him to his cabin one day, and with a companion rode down upon the place with our rifles on the cock.

"As we pulled up our horses at the door of the cabin several children came out and eyed us, as only those mountain youngsters can. I addressed one of them, a girl about 7 years of age.

"'Does Bud McCoy live here?' I asked.

"'No!' was the answer. 'He's done moved 'way yonder.'

"'Where?' 'Over on Stony!'

"My companion was convinced from these answers that we were on the wrong scent, and wanted to move on. I dismounted and searched the cabin. There were several women inside, but I could find no trace of 'Bud.' I was about giving up in despair, when I noticed the child whom I had questioned eyeing the floor near the fireplace. I looked down, and saw that a board had recently been moved. With my hunting-knife I pried it up. There was a cavity underneath, and in it was the man we were in search of.

"'Come out, Bud.' I said, catching hold of his foot, and he came out.

"'You've got me, boys,' he said, and made no resistance.

"I handcuffed him and put him behind me on the horse. That night we stopped at a farmhouse in Magoffin County. I had another pair of cuffs, and as my partner and I were tired I ironed Bud between us and we went to sleep in an old-fashioned four-poster bed. Bud had peculiar wrists. They were smaller than his hands, and when I and my partner were fast asleep he slipped the handcuffs, took my coat and six-shooter, and, mounting my partner's horse, rode away. It was several months before we ran upon him again. This time we took care to secure him and eventually locked him up in the Carter County Jail. He feigned sickness so successfully that the marshal ordered him removed from the 'cage,' where the other prisoners were confined, to a room in the upper portion of the jail.

"A local doctor attended him and reported that he was suffering from malarial fever. His wife, a young and quite pretty woman, came to town and asked permission to nurse her husband. The Marshal allowed her to be locked up in the room with him, but first she was carefully searched. She nursed Bud one day, for the second night, with tools which she had managed to smuggle in despite our vigilance. Bud cut a hole in the wall, tore up his blankets to make a rope, and he and his faithful wife escaped. We made several attempts to capture him afterwards, but never succeeded."

"My Name Is Haines."

The wit or catch-word born of conditions sometimes survives the memory of its origin. Probably the readers of the *Ledger* have at some time heard the phrase, "My name is Haines." It indicates the intention of him who speaks it suddenly to depart. But why should the name of Haines be borrowed rather than that of Smith or Jones? Thereby hangs a tale which explains, though the tale itself can claim high antiquity. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, 1801-'09, chanced to overtake a traveler on the road near his Virginia home, and the two horsemen rode along together. One perennial topic of conversation—politics—came up. The strange gentleman happened to be a Federalist and the President's course, conduct, and character suffered no little—for the Federalist "pitched in" strong. Presently they reached the Jefferson estate and the President invited his companion to come in to dinner. "But this is where Jefferson lives," said the stranger. "Yes," answered the President with a smile; "my name is Jefferson." "My name is Haines—and I'm off," said the other, as he stuck spurs into his horse's flanks and dashed away!—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

One on the Kentucky Senator.

The following is said to have been an actual occurrence one day last week at the house of a certain Western Senator, whose little daughter is known for her brightness and precocious ways. Senator B—— of Kentucky (both the Senators' names begin with B, and you may therefore take your choice), strolled in, in the course of an afternoon reception given by the wife of his Western colleague, and presently escorted another lady to the refreshment table where a large bowl of lemonade—the hostess belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army—was provided for the thirsty visitors. In the act of raising the glass to his lips and looking as if he were preparing to swallow a dose of medicine, the Kentuckian felt the hostess' little girl cling to his coat-tail, while at the same time she made an importunate request to be allowed to look on while he imbibed the cooling liquid.

"I don't quite understand," said the puzzled Senator. "May I inquire, my dear, why you are so interested in the matter?"

"O, yes," cried the child, promptly. "I want to see you drink, because mamma says you do it like a fish."—*Washington Letter.*

Pasteur's Rabbit Exterminator.

The scheme for the destruction of rabbits which M. Pasteur lately recommended to the farmers of New South Wales has, it is said, been tried with success on Mme. Pommery's property near Rhiems. The place was infested with rabbits, which the gamekeepers were unable to exterminate either by ferrets or by shooting. M. Pasteur's famous bouillon was then called into requisition. His nephew, M. Loir, operated on the land by placing small heaps of hay which had been dampened with the bouillon made from the microbes of "chicken cholera" near the burrows. Next day 19 dead rabbits were found outside the holes. In a day or two after the interiors of the burrows were laid bare, and scores of the animals were found dead. The experiment so far has been tried on a small scale, and simply proves that rabbits are exterminated more easily by the bouillon than by using ferrets or by placing ordinary poisons near their runs. Whether the scheme can be of practical use in the antipodean colonies, where rabbits are almost as thick as leaves, remains to be determined.—*Paris Letter.*

Annul the Franchise.

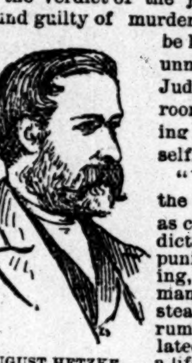
The Chicago Gas Trust is an incorporated company; the companies which it has absorbed have been doing business on corporate charters or ordinances in which their powers are specified. Two of these companies hold franchises which forbid them to sell or lease their privileges to or to combine with any other gas company. Clearly these franchises can be and should be annulled. Undoubtedly the trust itself has usurped franchises and abused the powers granted by its own charter. The privileges extended to it by the people should be withdrawn. Companies are not incorporated by the people in order that they may unite to rob the people.—*New York Times.*

HETZKE IS TO SWING.

THE BRUTE WHO KILLED HIS STEPSON MUST DIE.

The Jury Finds Him Guilty of Murder in the First Degree and Fixes the Penalty at Death—He Receives the Sentence Unmoved—One of the Most Brutal Crimes Ever Committed in This City—The Jury's Deliberations.

By the verdict of the jury August Hetzke is found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The most unmoved person in Judge Clifford's courtroom yesterday morning was Hetzke himself.



AUGUST HETZKE.

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment and fix the punishment at hanging," read Clerk Getzman, in a rather unsteady voice. The rumor had been circulated that it would be a life sentence. There were few court loungers present, the audience being court officers and attorneys, and all were visibly affected. The jury moved uneasily in their seats and Attorneys Biester and Donahue for the defense seemed greatly surprised. They communicated the verdict in German to the defendant, but he never moved a muscle and sat, as all through the trial, looking fixedly at the carpet until two bailiffs roused him and led him back to the jail.

The usual motion for a new trial was made, and will be argued next week.

The jury handed in a supplementary verdict, which read: "Your Honor, we, the jury, are unable under our oaths to bring in any other verdict than the one presented, but commend the prisoner to the mercy of the court."

An unusual interest has attached to this case from the exceedingly brutal nature of the crime, a common expression being that if hanging was ever justifiable or necessary it was so in this case. The defense occupied over a day in selecting this jury, which finally after due consideration imposed the death penalty. Their names and addresses are: John J. Hopkins, foreman, No. 1211 State street; John W. Maxwell, No. 2722 Emerald avenue; Charles E. Turk, No. 500 Washington boulevard; Frank E. Censer, No. 104 Dearborn avenue; Charles J. Herbert, No. 609 West Taylor street; Cyrus H. Bishop, No. 105 Dearborn avenue; David Dooly, No. 306 West Congress street; John W. Burkett, Wheeling; John N. Dale, No. 372 West Monroe street; Joseph D. Elenger, Maine; George H. Elliott, No. 66 Throop street; Charles T. Crane, No. 168 Park avenue. After Hetzke was taken back to the jail his attorneys had a long conference with him, and afterward said that they should press the motion for a new trial and felt hopeful that it would be granted. They did not want to try it until popular opinion had subsided, believing that it was now too solidly against them. All the criminal lawyers who have watched the case and are at all conversant with it unite in the opinion that a new trial will not be granted, and that there is very little hope of Hetzke's escaping the noose.

The jury went out at 6 o'clock Thursday night. Only four ballots were taken. On the first they were unanimous as to Hetzke's guilt, and on the second unanimously fixed the crime at murder. On the third they stood seven for hanging and five for a life sentence. Then the question was freely discussed, and when the next ballot was taken an agreement was reached. It was with the understanding that the recommendation to mercy should be made, with the belief that the Governor would consider that recommendation should he be asked to commute the sentence. When the final ballot was announced the jury were all much affected, many of them to tears. They did their duty under their oaths, but found it none the less hard to be compelled to sentence a fellow-creature to an ignominious death, no matter how heinous his crime.

The prisoner is still allowed his old cell and the freedom of the corridor, and will not be put in murderers' row under the death watch until sentence is passed.

Hetzke's crime was a most brutal one. He is a Pomeranian laborer and has been in this country eleven years. He lived, with other families, in a tenement at No. 422 North Lincoln street. His wife died last June, and his 11-year-old stepson, Max Gilman, was abused so systematically by Hetzke that he ran away from home several times. He returned from one of these absences the evening of Nov. 21 last. The neighbors heard the boy crying and his father beating him at intervals all night and again early in the morning. Once they heard the boy ordered between blows to get the Bible, and heard him repeating the ten commandments and praying while his father was beating him. The neighbors and the police forced their way in the next morning and found the boy lying dead, his body naked and bleeding and scarred with bruises. On a chair was found the strap with which the beating was done, a heavy iron buckle at the end being clotted with blood.

County Physician Moyer made the post-mortem examination. He said the wounds were all on the back and the back of the arms and legs. There was not a space as big as a half-dollar between the neck and the knees without a bruise. He counted thirty-six wounds which he could be certain were made by the buckle. He said that death undoubtedly resulted from the shock of the beating.

A Locomotive's Strange Disappearance.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad near this city yesterday a passenger-train from Sioux City was running at a rapid rate to make up lost time, when the engine jumped the track, broke loose from the train, and went into the ditch without disturbing the rails. A severe jar was felt through the train as the engine made its plunge, but the cars all kept the rails, passing by the scene of the accident and rounding a short curve before they came to a standstill. The passengers rushed to the doors, only to find that their engine had disappeared from sight. Various suggestions bordering on the supernatural were made as to the manner and cause of the locomotive's mysterious disappearance, but after walking down the track and around the curve they found the disabled machine in the ditch. Another engine arrived on the scene, and the train was hauled into the city.

Divorced from Gov. Foster's Daughter.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A decree of divorce was granted today by Judge Evans in the case of Mrs. Annie Mussey vs. Fred D. Mussey, the well-known "F. D. M." of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*. Mrs. Mussey is the daughter of ex-Gov. Foster, and that gentleman was in court and took part in the proceedings. The ground upon which the divorce was granted was incompatibility of temper, no charge of any more serious nature being even hinted at. They were married during the first term of Gov. Foster, while the defendant was acting as his private secretary. The honeymoon did not last long, Mrs. Mussey returning to the home of her father in a short time. The unfortunate affair has been a source of the greatest personal grief to Gov. Foster, who loved his daughter almost to the point of idolatry.

Jailed for Inserting a Bogus Advertisement.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 17.—George Seibert, aged 26 years, claiming his home as Chicago, was locked up in the Central Station yesterday on the charge of loitering. He lives at No. 226 Main street. George is one of those curious sort of fellows. He inserted an advertisement in all the papers, which read:

WANTED—A JANITOR. Inquire at 226 Main-st.

He had several callers, to whom he gave out that he was representing an agency, and that a cash bonus must be put up before he could do anything for them. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested Seibert on suspicion of attempting to work a crooked game. He claims he only did it in fun, as he had a curiosity to see how many would answer the advertisement.

The Anschlag Murder Trial in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 17.—The trial of Frederick Anschlag on a charge of murdering Charles B. Hitchcock and his wife near Santa Ana a few weeks ago has been in progress here for several days. The defense claimed that Anschlag was insane, and the trial was stopped temporarily and a commission appointed by the court to examine as to the defendant's sanity. The commission heard the testimony of physicians and others today, and decided that Anschlag was a sane person and responsible for the murder of the Hitchcocks. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

[Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock formerly lived in Elgin, Ill. Anschlag killed them for their money.]

To Aid the Search for a "Clew."

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* A rich Philadelphian, desirous of giving away $50,000, solicited through the *Times* suggestions as to the best way of doing so. He might give it to the Chicago police to stimulate them in hunting down the murderer of Millionaire Snell.

A SMALL GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

The Commercial Warehouse Almost Completely Destroyed.

At 12:30 this morning the men working in the Star & Crescent Flour-Mills, at the foot of Randolph street, saw flames burst out of the windows of the Commercial Warehouse, a four-story grain-elevator at the foot of West Washington street. It took the firemen an hour to get control of the fire, so fiercely did it burn, and even when controlled it was hard to subdue. The fire-boat Geyser did excellent work. The elevator and its contents will probably be a total loss, and the damage may foot up from $55,000 to $60,000.

The elevator was run by J. C. Smith, who is the Chicago agent. The owner of the machinery and grain is P. B. Sandborn of this city and Port Huron, Mich. The capacity of the elevator is between 65,000 and 75,000 bushels, and it was about two-thirds full when the fire broke out. The value of the machinery is about $10,000. The building is owned by W. R. Morrison, a Scotchman residing in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Sandborn has standing insurance of $10,000 on machinery; on stock not known. The building is an old one, and is stated to be adequately insured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Boys from the Industrial School.

Three boys, two about 11 years of age and one 9, made their escape from the Norwood Park Industrial School early yesterday morning. They were sent there some months ago through the efforts of the Humane Society. Officer Dudley was notified and began a search for the fugitives. About 4 o'clock the youngsters were captured at Elston avenue and Blackhawk street, where they were huddled together under a sidewalk. They were taken in a patrol wagon to the office of the Humane Society. The boys complain of bad treatment. The matter will be investigated today.

Result of a Game of Cards.

A serious cutting affray took place about 9 o'clock last night in a saloon opposit J. W. Hill's box factory, Nos. 69 and 71 North Branch street. John Fox, 36 years old, married, and living at No. 61 West Huron street, was playing cards with some other employés of the box factory, including Steve Haywood, a planer about 20. They got to quarreling over a trick and Haywood took a large knife out of his pocket and dug it into Fox's shoulder. The injured man was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Haywood made his escape.

Accused of Robbing His Landlord.

John Oleson, a saloon and boarding-house keeper at No. 388 North Halsted street, was robbed of $300, a watch and chain, and some jewelry, valued at about $200, early Wednesday evening. While he and his boarders were at supper his bedroom-door was forced open and the bureau-drawers broken into. James Murray, a shipcarpenter boarding at Oleson's, was arrested in an adjacent saloon about two hours afterwards.

Adult Vocalists Only Retained.

An infant was found last night in Weber Music-Hall by the janitor. It was taken to the Foundlings' Home.

Gen. Harney's Dignity.

The following story is told of Gen. Harney when he was in command at Camp Verde, Tex. He was an intensely dignified officer, and if there was one thing he detested more than another it was undignified haste. One evening, just as he was about to hold dress parade, he perceived that he had forgotten his handkerchief, and, as the weather was hot, he said to his orderly:

"Go to my quarters, quick, and bring my handkerchief."

The orderly touched his cap and started for the quarters, several hundred yards distant. After he had proceeded a short distance, remembering that there was no time to lose, he broke into a trot.

"See that d—d scoundrel running as if the Indians were after him. If there is anything I hate it is to see a soldier running instead of marching properly. Here, my man," continued Harney to another soldier, "go after that man and tell him to walk, d—n him!"

The second soldier started after the first, but as the first one kept on running, the second one saw his only chance to deliver the message was to hurry up, so he, too, broke into a run. To say that Harney swore is to use a mild expression.

"Here, Sergeant, go after that man and tell him if he don't stop running I'll hang him up by the thumbs."

The Sergeant started out on a brisk walk, but as his predecessor had a good start, he, too, began to run as hard as he could.

"If all the three scoundrels ain't running like jack-rabbits!" ejaculated Harney. "I'll show 'em," and, tucking his sword under his arm, he started in pursuit as fast as he could run; but, suddenly remembering his dignity, he came to a halt and walked stiffly back to the place where the dress parade was to come off.—*Texas Siftings.*

Massachusetts and Texas Lock Horns.

Two Congressmen, the one from Texas, the other from Massachusetts—I do not feel at liberty to designate them more closely—fell to discussing at the club the other day the well-worn subject of the tobacco habit. The Texas man, like many of his Southern colleagues, is an inveterate chewer. His friend from Massachusetts is, on the other hand, outspoken and fond of using strong language whenever the subject of chewing tobacco is broached.

"Brother ——," said he, "is it possible that you chew tobacco?"

"I must confess I do," the other quietly replied.

"Then I would quit it, sir," sententiously continued the Massachusetts man. "It is an ungentlemanly practice—an uncleanly one. Tobacco? Why, even a hog wouldn't chew it."

"Now, brother from the land of baked beans, cod, and culture," resumed the Texan in his drawling manner, "do you chew tobacco?"

"No, sir," emphatically declared the other, almost with indignation. "No, sir; I do not."

"Then, pray," asked the Texan, as he lazily changed the quid from his right jaw to the left, "which is most like the hog, you or I?"

It is needless to add that the Massachusetts man after that sally stood treat for the crowd.—*Washington Letter.*

Senators Talking to the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Senators Humphrey, Monahan, and Garrity of Chicago were in the city today. It is understood the former spoke to the Governor on the subject of the appointment of John L. Lombard as Chicago West Park Commissioner. While it is presumable that nothing will be done with the pardon case of Farmer McClaughry until the expiration of the stay of execution in the omnibus boodle cases, it is known that Humphrey urged the Governor to act in McClaughry's behalf. The case appears to remain with the presumption in favor of no early action being taken.

A St. Louis Journalist Leaves the Ranks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Frank R. O'Neill, the managing editor of the *Republican*, will sever his connection with the paper tomorrow and become a partner in the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company. Mr. O'Neill has been connected with the *Republican* in the capacity of reporter, correspondent, and editor for fifteen years. He was a phenominal reporter, and his reports of the whisky ring trials, six and seven columns a day, taken in long hand, were used by the courts and attorneys in preference to the stenographer's account. Mr. O'Neill intends to bid good-by to the newspaper business for all time.

She Did Not Murder Her Husband.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Lucretia Munday, who has been on trial in the Circuit Court for the last three weeks, charged with the murder of her husband, Lowry Munday, near Munday's Landing, Woodford County, in 1882, in order to secure over $30,000 insurance money, was acquitted today, the jury being out three days. This is the third trial, and it has cost the State several thousand dollars. It is understood that the insurance companies will pay the insurance money at once.

Passengers on the St. Paul Injured.

CENTRALIA, Wis., Feb. 17.—The last coach on a St. Paul passenger-train was derailed and ditched by striking a frog this morning. The passengers received a severe shaking up. Mrs Crosby of Wausau was badly bruised about the breast, and Mr. Chamberlain, agent of an insurance company in Chicago, was hurt about the face and head.

Local Political Notes.

The Twelfth Ward Democratic Club has been formed.

The old Eighth Ward Republican Club met to organize as the Nineteenth Ward Club. Another meeting will be held next week, when a permanent organization will be effected and delegates to the State convention of Republican clubs elected.

Prohibition Run Mad.

A bill prohibiting the growing of any crop from which intoxicating drink can be made has been introduced into the New Jersey Assembly. This, as we have often insisted, is the only logical course for the Prohibitionists to take, although they are not as yet logical enough to take it. Beer must be fought in the hops, and cider shut out by prohibiting apple trees.—*New York Sun.*

A Promotion.

The humble corn-cob is the latest subject of the decoration craze. It is gilded and used as a wall or mantel ornament. This is a promotion. It used to find its highest utility in stopping the mouth of the big brown jug.—*Alta California.*

TRADES UNION MATTERS.

ARBITRARY ACTION OF THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

Seven Applicants for Admission Asked to Pay Fines Ranging from $25 to $500—The Union's Proposed Building—Trouble with the Architects—Satisfactory Adjustment of Engineers' and Firemen's Wages—The Proposed National Union of Packing-House Employes.

Seven non-union bricklayers who have been in the employ of Charles L. Hellman, a member of the Masons' and Builders' Association, applied last night for admission to the Bricklayers' Union. Of the 140 members of the Master Masons' Association, Mr. Hellman was the only one who refused to surrender to the bricklayers when the arbitration committee settled the strike in their favor last fall. Hellman had a number of non-union men, and declared that they should work for him as long as he could give them employment. Yesterday the Joint Arbitration Committee from the association and union met to consider the Hellman case. The bricklayers would promise nothing except that they would lay the case before the union. A jury was impaneled and each applicant's case tried separately. Among the men were two brothers of Hellman, both of whom took an active part in the attempt to form a new bricklayers' union. It was decided that the applicants could be admitted only on payment of fines ranging from $75 to $500. From this decision there is no appeal, the Arbitration Committee of last year having affirmed the right of the union to discipline its members or applicants for admission. Mr. Hellman is placed in an embarrassing position. He is pledged to stand by his old employés, and unless he pays their fines he cannot do business in Chicago.

The Bricklayers' Union is going to build a hall at Monroe and Peoria streets. They contracted with Donlan & Nottnagle, architects, a year ago to draw plans for a $30,000 building. During the strike the architects were afraid they were going to lose their money and brought an injunction suit against the sale of the lot, which is yet pending. The plans they submitted were found to be for a building to cost $38,000. Last night the bricklayers disputed as to whether they should pay the architects $500 and release them or fight the whole claim.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

The joint committee representing the locomotive engineers and firemen in the employ of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad completed their work yesterday afternoon, and returned to their homes. Chief Arthur of the engineers and Grand Master Sargent of the firemen expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of the conference, which was upon the adoption of a revised system of mileage with an incidental increase in wages. A joint committee of twenty-five engineers and firemen commence a session this morning with Vice-President Peasley and a committee representing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in which the same demands will be made. An amicable settlement is anticipated. As a result of the agreement made Thursday between the officers of the Chicago & Alton Road and their employés 80 per cent of the latter will receive an increase in pay next month. Passenger engineers are to be paid $3.50 and freight engineers $4 per 100 miles. The latter will be allowed 50 cents additional on way freight. The firemen are to receive 58 per cent of the engineers' pay on passenger-trains and 55 per cent on freight-trains. The adoption of this scale slightly reduces the wages of about 20 per cent of the men.

The forge works of Willard, Sons & Bell are again in operation. Nearly all of the workmen who resisted the reduction in wages have returned to work on the terms of the company. Some of the men who walked out, it is understood, will not be taken back.

PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYES.

A meeting of representatives of eight of the leading packing-houses at the Union Stock-Yards was held Thursday evening, and steps taken towards organizing a National packing-house district or union. Frank Knox, Secretary of D. A. No. 57, Joseph Connell, Paul P. Purcell, and Oscar E. Leman were appointed a committee to issue a call for a National convention in Chicago some time in March. The employés of the packing-houses are divided on the question of whether or not the proposed organization shall be attached to the Knights of Labor. The local employés acknowledge allegiance to the Knights, but the assemblies are but a shadow of their former strength.

The local leaders of the Knights of Labor "kickers" have received advices from Philadelphia to the effect that the Provisional Committee of that city is about to issue a manifesto calling a convention of the anti-administrationists to meet in Chicago during the early part of March. The Philadelphia rebels claim that the revolt is making great progress and declare that not more than 250,000 Knights acknowledge the General Executive Board.

Boxmakers' Assembly, No. 3,838, was told that the master boxmakers had assented to the continuance of the Saturday half-holiday. The strike at Maxwell's box factory, it was stated, was still under consideration by the General Executive Board in Philadelphia, and the report as to the probable decree of a general boycott of Armour's and Fairbank's goods has been deferred on account of Mr. Powderly's illness.

The Administration Left Behind.

From the debate on the "Inefficiency of the Mail Service": Senator Plumb of Kansas—Mr. President, the Senator from Texas, Mr. Reagan, seems to think the department is entitled to some credit for the large amount of railway mail service put on in Kansas and Nebraska during the last year. That would be a good deal like the Administration taking credit for the early and the later rain. The people of those States built the railroads and thereby provided a means of transporting the mails, and they never until the incoming of this Administration had any inquiry made as to the propriety or necessity of putting mail service on railway trains. The mail service followed the completion of the railroads just as quick as a schedule could be provided; but now great delay occurs. There has not been a single case in which service was put upon a new railway in Kansas in the last two years until after the lapse of considerable time after the department had been advised of the construction of the railroad and all necessary facts in order that the service might be put on. The department has sometimes questioned the propriety of building so many railroads and suggested the people out there were going too fast.

I have no doubt it has been a great surprise to the Administration that there have been built during the last two years in the State of Kansas alone about 3,000 miles of new railroad. This country is bigger than the Administration knew anything about when it came into power. It had no idea of its extent, of the business the people were doing, and of the requirements of that business. It had a vague idea, I suppose, that there was something more than when the Democratic party gave up the control of the Government in 1861; but three years ought to be time enough to get a fair idea of the situation and its needs. No matter how much postal service has been put on railways, if it falls short of providing for the entire construction it is a failure of duty, and if the department waits thirty, sixty, or ninety days, and sometimes six months, as it has done, before putting on any of it, that is another dereliction of duty, and a very conspicuous one at that. That is going on all the while. In fact there seems to be a disposition to economize by resisting the inevitable as long as possible, and then, as I said, setting up the querulous plea that the people were building more railroads than they ought to have done, and that there is no obligation on the department to make use of that instrumentality to supply the mails.

This inquiry is not to be side-tracked or the force of it broken by saying that much has been done unless it can be shown that all has been done which has been necessary; and the condition of the service conclusively proves that all has not been done which should have been done.

Complaining of the Mail Service.

TOLONO, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The demoralized condition of the railway mail-service in this part of Illinois is proving seriously detrimental to business. At Homer the agents have so persistently failed to throw off the mail that the Postmaster has found it necessary to make complaint at headquarters. One of the route agents on the Indianapolis and Peoria run, which passes through this county, has proved so inefficient as to cause a flood of complaints that the department could not withstand, and he has been removed this week. The fast mail from Chicago for this place is thrown wrong from one to three times every week and arrives one day late.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

In consequence of the blockade on the Canadian Pacific Railway Ogilvie's flour mill, the largest in the Canadian Northwest, has been shut down for an indefinit period and a large number of men thrown out of employment. The officials of the mill state that flour shipped to Toronto last November has not yet reached its destination.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

A MOVEMENT has begun in Maine for the repeal of the Prohibitory law and the enactment in its stead of an effective high-license law. It is admitted that in the large cities prohibition is a failure. In Bangor there are 225 saloons to 16,000 people, or one saloon for every seventy-one inhabitants. At this rate Chicago would have about 12,000 saloons. In Portland matters are as bad as in Bangor. The reasonable people of Maine believe high license would be an improvement as a temperance measure over prohibition.

THE London *Times* of a recent date says the breadstuffs imported by the United Kingdom last year cost consumers there about £15,000,000 ($75,000,000) less than the imports of 1886, though the quantity was larger. This shows what cheap prices can do. It also indicates what a corner may do in depressing prices as well as in raising them. The imports of last year were in large part made up of wheat left over from the June deal in this city and of flour manufactured from it after the cereal had declined to about 70 cents per bushel in this market.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad obtained a great deal of free advertising several years ago on the plea that its entrance into Chicago would be the means of securing to our citizens immunity against railroad discrimination. The papers were assured that the result of extending the line to Chicago would be in the interest of this city. All this is in pleasant contrast to a report that the Baltimore & Ohio has contracted to accept 15 cents per 100 pounds for the transportation of 1,000 cars of Nebraska corn to the seaboard, being a rebate of 40 per cent from the tariff insisted upon to shippers of grain from this city. The Baltimore & Ohio has spoken the word of promise to the ear and broken it to the hope.

MONEY was quiet and easy. Sterling was unchanged. Investment securities were in good demand. The New York stock market was buoyant on reports that the Reading strike had come to an end and that there was a probability of a settlement of the freight-rate war in the West.—The Chicago produce markets were less active, but generally stronger after an early bear raid in pork, which weakened the cereals a little in sympathy. The foreign news on grain was steadier in tone. As compared with Thursday pork closed 2½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, ribs 10 cents higher, wheat ¼ cent higher, corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, rye steady, barley easier, and flaxseeds strong.

UNDER the caption, "The Struggle for Existence—A Program," Prof. Huxley contributes a long article to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* warning the British Nation that if it would maintain its commercial position against the world's competition and continue to sustain a constantly increasing population greater pains must be taken in training the youth of the country for the work of life. A more complete system of popular scientific education, involving the acquirement of a knowledge of the principles of mechanics, is required, he says, as the basis of a State system of technical education or manual training. The apprentice system has been destroyed in England as in America by trades unionism, and in any case it is not adequate nor adapted to the latter-day business and manufacture, nor to the minute division of labor which now obtains in every large factory. Prof. Huxley makes an unanswerable argument for manual training in England. His argument will nearly fit also the circumstances of America.

IT is evident from the tone of the Toronto *Mail*, which voices the sentiment of the Government party in the Dominion, that the agreement arrived at by the Fisheries Commissioners at Washington will not meet with enthusiastic approval in the Canadian Parliament, to which it must be submitted before it is finally adopted. The *Mail* in effect charges Mr. Chamberlain with sacrificing Canadian interests to England's desire for amicable relations with the United States. The agreement of the Commissioners will intensify the Canadian demand for larger powers of government, including the power to make treaties, and for more satisfactory relations with the mother country, which finds expression in a remarkable article in the current number of the leading British Liberal periodical, the *Westminster Review*. In this article it is stated that British neglect of Canadian affairs and sacrifice of Canadian interests for the sake of expediency leave the Canadian people no option but to "demand federal representation at Westminster *or at Washington*." It is added with sarcastic effect: "The latter would at once give the United States commercial unity and equality on the ocean with ourselves." The publication of the article at this juncture indicates that the Canadians are not in an amiable temper.

AT the last session of the Illinois Legislature a law was passed at the instance of a number of school principals prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any of its forms to children under 16 years of age except on the written consent of parents or guardians. The bill when first introduced was supported by THE TRIBUNE and strongly opposed by the representatives of the tobacco manufacturers, who claimed that the law would be "vexatiously used to punish innocent dealers." The law has been in force for nearly eight months, and there has not been a solitary complaint of "vexatious" prosecution of "innocent" or other dealers. It has put an end effectually in this city to the sale of cigarets to schoolboys, a traffic from which the proprietors of the petty school stores derived considerable profit. There has been no attempt to carry it on in the districts where the principals took the trouble to warn the storekeepers. One of the principals who had most reason to complain says the effect of the law has been so beneficial that there is scarcely a boy attending the school of which he has charge who now uses tobacco in any of its forms. The women principals have been specially zealous in securing observance of the law.

THE election of the Gladstonian candidate, Prof. Firth, at Dundee, Scotland, Thursday by a two-to-one majority will be a source of strength and encouragement to the Liberal candidates who are seeking to secure elections in several constituencies rendered vacant since the opening of Parliament. Though Firth did not succeed in securing as large a majority in Dundee as the retired member, Laciata, obtained in 1886, owing to local causes, he had a much larger majority than either of the Liberal representatives received in 1885, before the home-rule issue was raised. The figures were then: Robertson (Liberal), 7,187; Jenkins (Tory), 5,149. The Liberal majority Thursday was 1,600 more. In the approaching elections interest centres especially in Edinburg, Southwark, and Deptford. In the first and last named the Gladstonians hope to gain seats from the Tories and Unionists; in Southwark they are defending a close seat against Tory aggression. Altogether there will be about a dozen parliamentary contests this month in Great Britain. Much depends on the results.

WILL GOULD AND SAGE BE INDICTED?

The proceedings before the grand jury in New York if they culminate in indictment, trial, and conviction will subject Jay Gould and Russell Sage to a fine of $5,500,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years. The crime charged against Gould and Sage and now under investigation by the grand jury was an incident of the Kansas Pacific consolidation, and, whether a penitentiary offense or not, must rank as one of the most extraordinary stock-gambling manipulations ever executed in this country. It is for the grand jury to say in what particular, if any, that daring, skillful, and audacious manipulation and conversion of trust securities differs from ordinary acts of embezzlement such as juries are always eager to punish.

For a year or two prior to 1880 Gould, Sage, and other directors of the Union Pacific were occupied with a scheme to buy, as individuals, the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Roads, which were then bankrupt and in the hands of receivers. The stock of these companies was selling at $2 a share, and the plan was to unload them on the Union Pacific and effect a "consolidation" with that corporation, the stock of which then commanded 120. The holders of the bankrupt stocks were to receive dollar for dollar in the stock of the Union Pacific. This agreement was not reached without tedious negotiations and more or less angry controversy. The "Boston directors" opposed Gould's scheme to put in the bankrupt stocks dollar for dollar in the stock of the consolidated company, and at one time shortly before the actual consolidation the schemes of the little magician seemed destined to failure. Mr. Gould, however, at once went to Kansas and made heavy purchases of stock in the Missouri Pacific, Kansas Central, and Central Branch Union Pacific—purchases "effected with extraordinary celerity at prices which did not seem to bear any relation to the then values of the properties acquired, all completed within a few days and without negotiations and all forming parts of an integral purpose." That purpose was plain—the destruction of the road whose directors had refused to wreck the property intrusted to their care by accepting terms so ruinous as those Gould proposed.

Gould's purchases were clearly made with a view to establish another Pacific railroad and bankrupt the Union Pacific. When the "Boston directors" learned his plans they were stricken with terror, and soon recanted and accepted Gould's terms of consolidation dollar for dollar. The famous agreement of Jan. 14, 1880, was then executed at Mr. Gould's house in New York, the "Boston directors" signing in fear and trembling. This agreement, which covered all Gould's original demands, contained, among other matters, the following singular provisions, which are the basis of the prosecution now attempted in New York:

> The Denver Pacific capital, now an asset of the Kansas Pacific, is to be used, after conversion into Union Pacific Railway stock, to pay for bonds and shares of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad and St. Joseph bridge, as hereafter stated, and for other purposes.
>
> The St. Joseph & Western Railroad first-mortgage bonds and stocks to the extent of a controlling interest in the same to be bought of the parties now owning it at par for bonds and $20 a share for stock, payment to be made in Union Pacific Railroad stock at par.

The men who signed this agreement—Sage, Gould, Ames, et al.—were owners of St. Joseph & Western Railroad first mortgage bonds and stocks, and Jay Gould and Russell Sage held the Denver Pacific stock as trustees of the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage for the protection of the bonds under that mortgage. Buying from and selling to themselves in various capacities they artfully manipulated trust securities in their hands and eventually converted them into their own property.

The cunning shown in this transaction is marvelous. After his break with the "Boston directors," and while engaged in the scheme to establish another Pacific line and wreck the Union Pacific, Gould became possessed of a number of branch lines and connections which were a heavy load to him when harmony was restored and the original plan for consolidation was renewed. Meantime, however, a percentage of the branch-line stock and bonds had been sold by Gould to his associate directors, and when they came finally to arrange terms every favor they did Gould was a kindness to themselves. Naturally after their terror gave way to complacency the directors favored the purchase of the branch lines and connections, and even approved the use for that purpose of the trust securities held by Gould and Sage. So that Gould succeeded in unloading on the Union Pacific the branch lines and connections hastily bought up by him at an inflated value when he was preparing to destroy that same corporation! He had to be bought off from his wrecking scheme and then paid for the ammunition he had laid in, and in doing this the securities in his hands as a trustee had to be manipulated and converted into his private property.

In using securities held in trust to buy from themselves valueless stock sold by themselves the conspiring "trustees" cunningly took shelter behind the judgment of a New York court in a made-up case. Referring to the fact that the stock held in trust was converted in the manner agreed upon within ten days after the compact of Jan. 14, 1880, the Pacific investigating commission said in its recent report: "A suit was manufactured in which the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company was plaintiff and Jay Gould and Russell Sage the defendants, and the entire machinery of complaint, answer, trial, decree, and execution was carried to a finish by the 23d day of the same month." Thus after audaciously and skillfully working up the scheme for the conversion of $3,000,000 worth of property Gould and Sage made themselves defendants in a bogus case and had themselves sued and compelled to execute their own scheme pursuant to a decree under the seal of a court. All this trickery and cunning cannot obscure the nature of the transaction in which Gould and Sage were engaged, but will it serve to make prosecution and punishment impossible? The rule is in New York that a rascal cannot be convicted until his money is gone, and as Gould and Sage can still fee high-priced lawyers and are already sheltered behind a judgment which is a disgrace to the courts of New York it is probable the case against them will come to nothing.

HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.

The Tory Local-Government bill introduced in the British Commons Thursday by Mr. Ritchie will no doubt prove the most important measure of the parliamentary session. According to the cable synopsis of the bill it is drafted on radically democratic lines, and can hardly prove acceptable to the peers and squires and the representatives of the "classes." It proposes to establish a comprehensive system of home rule in the English shires and to supersede completely and override the rule of the squire and the parson, and so revolutionize local institutions. County boards elected on the present parliamentary suffrage (which is nearly equivalent to manhood suffrage) are to be intrusted with all the fiscal duties of grand juries (composed almost wholly of local landlords), of petty sessions courts hitherto conducted by squires and shopkeeping plutocrats, of poor law boards (half the members of which are landlords and the other half their nominees), of county courts, and to some extent of school boards.

It is almost impossible for Americans, who have so long enjoyed all the advantages of representative local government, adequately to appreciate the change involved by the adoption of the proposed measure. Hitherto the local taxes in all the rural districts of England have been expended according to the direction of a privileged few. All local officers have been appointed by them. All local improvements have been made in accordance with their wishes, their whims, or their interests. The poor law has been administered in accordance with their suggestions. They have controlled the police power and have administered justice. They have exercised the licensing power and controlled the drink traffic—frequently in the interest of faction and party.

Now all this is to be changed and the representatives of the "classes" are to be deprived by the leaders of their own party of nearly all the unlimited power which they have exercised. County boards elected by agricultural laborers and controlled by agitators for "three-acres-and-a-cow" measures are to manage the police force in every country town and village; to regulate the drink traffic or to prohibit it; to control the administration of the poor law; to make rules for jails, asylums, and hospitals and appoint officers of such institutions, and to let contracts for and direct every manner of local improvement. Surely this is revolution! Hodge will in the future be a more important man than the squire and the parson, and those purse-proud plutocrats, the distiller and the brewer, will have to cultivate him.

No wonder such organs of the Tory squires as the *Saturday Review* and the *St. James' Gazette* urge the "old Tory" members in the House of Commons to fight this measure unless it is modified. But it is probable that the modification may take the form of more radical amendments. The Gladstonians will try to extend the scope of the measure to Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The Radical-Unionists cannot well object to its extension to Scotland and Wales. But that would mean prohibition in several Scotch and Welsh shires. Will the brewers and distillers—Tories almost to a man and the largest contributors to the Tory campaign fund—permit this? On their action depends the fate of the Tory Government.

THE POVERTY PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore existing between Henry George and Dr. McGlynn has been dissolved largely by want of sympathy and common views between them, as well as by the impatience of their followers, who do not see any prospect for the realization of their leaders' schemes for the abolition of poverty. The Anti-Poverty Society is split in twain and the late partners are already beginning to tongue-lash each other like two termagants. Meanwhile other cranks are coming to the front with their Death-on-Poverty specifics, and the field will soon be occupied by these humbugs. It is needless to add that each one of them has his contribution plate and that it is kept in regular circulation.

The McGlynn-George partnership was formed when the two men were at the zenith of their popularity. George had bedazzled and befuddled the unthinking workingmen of New York City with his land confiscation scheme, which he held out as a panacea for all the ills of poverty. The considerable following which flocked about him put a bee in his bonnet, and, quitting the domain of theory, he aspired to became a popular political leader. He made the canvass for the Mayoralty of New York City, and polled so large a vote that his ambition spread over a still wider field. It was about this time that Dr. McGlynn, who had made great notoriety by his bold defiance of the ecclesiastical authorities and his final deposition from his priestly offices on account of sympathy with the George heresies, formed the alliance with him, and the Anti-Poverty partnership was effected. Its purpose, as all know, was to abolish poverty and precipitate the millennium. George's ambition led him to contest for the office of Secretary of State. He and his lieutenant went before the hard-headed farmers with the proposition to confiscate their lands, with the result that in the election the whole scheme collapsed. This set the laborers to thinking, and they began to fall off. Contributions declined and personal dissensions arose, and at last came the split. The most remarkable thing about this burlesque combination was that it should have lasted as long as it did with so little in common between the partners. George is a rank free-trader. McGlynn cares little for tariff, but his tendencies are all in the line of protection. George was ambitious for political success. McGlynn cared little for politics. George had no special religious animosities. McGlynn was not only in favor of abolishing poverty but the Pope also. George's particular following was made up of sympathizers with Socialism; McGlynn's following of members of his old parish. There was really little in common between them except the absurd theory that they were going to abolish poverty. Except in one important respect their ideas even on this point were dissimilar. They were united on the necessity of passing the plate, and so long as it was passed they lived in clover, with a fair prospect of the eventual abolition of their personal poverty and the handsome increase of their worldly goods at the risk of still further impoverishing their deluded followers. But, as the result shows, even this sordid tie failed to hold them together.

The rupture of the partnership has not scared off the Anti-Poverty nostrum venders. George proposes to continue business at the old stand and will abolish poverty by free trade. McGlynn has set up a double-headed establishment which will abolish poverty on the lines of the war tariff. He will run one branch and the Rev. Pentecost the other, with two sets of contribution plates. Meanwhile a Syracuse reverend and a Mr. Post, a disappointed New York politician, have started Anti-Poverty Societies. It is probable that more will follow, for any kind of crankery that involves taking up a contribution will always be popular with the cranks themselves. Meanwhile it is to be presumed that poverty will continue as it always has and that those who contribute to the support of these humbugs will grow poorer and poorer. The safety of workingmen, however, lies in the fact that these cranks have been pretty thoroughly exposed. Their day is substantially over. George and McGlynn have had the cream. Their imitators will find poor pickings left for them.

WHERE ARE THE FARMERS' SAVINGS?

The latest statistical returns in the Eastern manufacturing States show that notwithstanding the low rate of wages and scant average earnings of workmen the aggregate of savings bank deposits is so large that other portions of the country have nothing to compare with it. While the average Massachusetts workman earns only $8 per annum more than his British free-trade rival he is still able to make savings which when kept in bank from year to year present a total that makes the earnings of the Western farmer seem lean and poor. A recent statement of the Treasury Department gives the following comparison of deposits in different portions of the country in banks of the distinctive savings class—those without capital:

New England States	$368,000,000
Middle States	386,000,000
Western States and Territories	27,000,000
Southern States	800,000

Counting also the amount of the Western deposit in savings banks with capital—a little over $30,000,000—and the Eastern and Middle manufacturing States have savings deposits amounting to nearly fifteen times as much as the deposit of the lean South and West! Where have the earnings of the Western farmers gone, that they have such beggarly accumulations in contrast with the hoards of Eastern workmen, who get only a trifle better wages than their fellows in free-trade England? Where else have the earnings of the Western farmers gone but to pay for artificially high-priced goods and to meet the annual dues on mortgages?

The mortgage debt under which the farmers of the West are struggling is difficult to estimate in the absence of official statistics.

A year or so ago Banker Harris of this city made the following estimates, for use in the banking business, of farm mortgages in the ten Western States:

Ohio	$350,000,000	Minnesota	$70,000,000
Indiana	175,000,000	Iowa	100,000,000
Illinois	200,000,000	Nebraska	25,000,000
Wisconsin	100,000,000	Kansas	50,000,000
Michigan	125,000,000	Missouri	100,000,000

According to this moderate, careful estimate the farm mortgages in the ten Western States mentioned amount to the tremendous sum of over 1,200 millions of dollars and the interest charge cannot be less than 90 millions per annum. Is it any wonder that the farmers of the West have no savings banks and no deposits worthy of mention? Practically one-fifth of all that these mortgaged farms produce is taken to pay the mortgage interest charges, and before the farmers attempt to meet that they must be mulcted for exorbitant transportation rates on their produce and for the cost of the artificially high-priced, tariff-dear goods they buy. Leaving out of consideration the tariff-supported millionaire manufacturing monopolists of the East and making a comparison only between the Eastern workmen in protected pursuits and the Western farmers, the one class must appear as the fat and the other as the lean kine of the country. Buying all their goods at war-tariff rates, the Western farmers are kept mortgaged up to their eyes and their substance is devoured by the money lenders. Small wonder that they have few savings institutions and that the big bank deposits of labor as well as of capital are all in the tariff-protected East!

The farmers of the West can never get from under the load that oppresses them without help. Under present conditions it is preposterous to suppose that they can ever meet these mortgages and free their lands. They are virtually today only tenants on their own farms, and with the prospect of becoming tenants in name as well as fact in the near future. Nothing that Congress or the Government can do will enable them to get better prices for their produce, the rate of which must be fixed by what the surplus will bring in the free-trade markets of Europe. The conditions of agriculture the world over encourage no hope for an advance of prices. What, then, can be done for these frightfully burdened Western farmers? One thing only—their cost of living can and must be reduced. It is impossible for them to go on supporting a war tariff in time of peace. The burden of debt resting on them is such that they cannot continue marketing their produce at low free-trade rates while paying high-bounty prices for everything they buy. Congress must take notice that Western farmers can no longer be bled at every pore! They cannot meet their appalling debts and save their farms unless the needless incubus of a war tariff in time of peace is taken off.

"HOLD FIRM ON CHICAGO."

This is understood to be the order issued by the Eastern railroad magnates to their freight subordinates, while the latter were allowed to cut freely on business from the farther West to the seaboard. Shippers in this city aver that they have not been able to obtain a concession of a single mill from the official rate of 27½ cents per 100 pounds on grain from here to New York, while some of the trunk lines have been accepting 25 cents from points on the Mississippi River, and prorating so liberally with their Western connections as to leave to themselves only 16 cents out of the 25. The complaining shippers say they can construe this policy in no other way than as a deliberate attempt to ruin the grain trade of Chicago for the benefit of other points in the West.

There may be some doubt of the existence of any special love for the Far West, but not much in regard to the nourishing of a spite against this city and its business in the handling of produce. The one great cause of offense consists in the fact that Chicago lies at the head of lake navigation and has been able hitherto to ship grain, provisions, and seeds more cheaply by the water route than by rail during the season of navigation. It has even paid to hold grain here at a big charge for storage during the winter months in order to take advantage of the water route in the spring. The railroads of late years have cheapened their rates so much as to be able to compete with the lake vessel, but they see in it yet the formidable rival which compels them to perform the service at a low price if they do it at all, and even then takes every year a large slice of the carrying business between the West and the seaboard. Hence their deliberate and persistent efforts to divert produce from this city by offering to carry it around us on terms which will cripple the business here during the cold weather and reduce to a minimum the activity of the summer season. The cut in elevator rates at Buffalo this week appears to be another step taken in this direction. The cost of elevation from rail cars in that city is reduced to a low figure, while no change is announced in the terms on which grain will be taken from vessels, though the latter process is much the cheaper of the two. Grain received in Buffalo by rail is to be held there free of storage for five days, while that from vessels must pay about one and one-quarter cents per bushel, including the charge for trimming.

This discrimination has been confined hitherto to the Eastern lines, but it now appears that at least one of the Western roads is following the bad example. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday that it had decided to compete for Northwestern business so far as through traffic was concerned, but would refuse to accept the same rates locally between Chicago and points in the Northwest. This resolve may have been taken in a fit of desperation and in the hope that the arrangement would be only temporary. It is charitable to suppose so, but the action is none the less unfair and, as such, merits condemnation by all right-minded men. One would think any decent official must be ashamed to give such an utterance to the public.

It is stated that another attempt is now being made to harmonize the worst of the outstanding differences among the different lines which are competing for a far less volume of business than could [illegible] transacted comfortably by them. It is [illegible] sired that the representati[illegible] interests will deem it the[illegible] abolish the discriminations referr[illegible] to, and be wise enough to see that they cannot expect any permanent good to result from arrangements that may be founded on gross injustice to any particular city, section of country, or line of business. This is a law of nature, whether they recognize it as such or not, and the sooner they accept it as axiomatic the less will they themselves suffer from the terrible strain of competition now existing between the carrying lines.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND "THE IRISH VOTE."

A mugwump of New York has informed the organ of the Liberal party in London that Mr. Blaine's Florence letter will afford the Republican party "an opportunity to rid itself of Mr. Blaine's candidacy whether he wishes it or not." "It will put an end," he adds, "to Republican efforts to capture the dynamite Irish vote." It is also asserted by him that "Mr. Blaine's supporters are a thoroughly discredited band who do not represent intelligent American opinion on the dynamite or any other question."

If it were of old the duty of an Ambassador "to lie abroad for his country," it seems to have become the function of a mugwump to lie about his party abroad, thereby injuring his country. The head and front of the dynamite show business in the United States has been O'Donovan-Rossa. He published for some time prior to the last Presidential campaign a weekly paper. It was filled with assaults upon Mr. Blaine and upon every well-known Irish-American identified with the Republican party. The National Democratic Committee made a contract with O'Donovan-Rossa for a special issue reeking with vilification, and distributed that issue throughout the entire country. They made a particular effort to distribute it in Ohio on the eve of the October election. The result satisfied the committee. The reflecting and manly Irish Democrats were so insulted by the character of the appeal made to them and so incensed by the abuse of men of their race who had devoted themselves unselfishly to the interests of Ireland that they cast their lot with the Republicans in numbers sufficient to emphasize their anger. After that episode the services of O'Donovan-Rossa were in less demand by the National Democratic Committee.

This matter was well known. The committee made no effort to conceal it. They felt no need of concealing it. They believed they had a perfect right to contract with O'Donovan-Rossa. In the face of facts like these the mugwump correspondent has the face to tell the British public about the alliance of the Republican party with "the dynamite faction."

If any Republicans of the Irish race found in Mr. Blaine a favorit candidate on grounds of foreign policy, they discovered his principles in his record as Secretary of State. That record is part of our National history. It received the substantially unanimous approval of all reasonable men of all parties. The Republican party seeks alliance with no race and with no faction on any principles except those found in its record and in its platforms. Of all races immigrating here the Irish race should have adhered to the Republican party on the broad principles of human liberty and equal civil rights. As a race it has known political and civil servitude. In casting its lot with parties in the country in which it has found the freedom denied it in its native land, sound reason, logic, and gratitude should have made the bulk of its people Republicans. Among its representative men who supported Mr. Blaine were many who had been Republicans always.

Neither Mr. Blaine nor any other National Republican leader desires or has ever sought an alliance with any race as a race. The men who come into the Republican party must come as Republicans. In that party are a few who have been unable for one reason or another to support Mr. Blaine. Of these some are most conspicuous for their radical and comprehensive advocacy of the cause of Ireland. The most thoroughgoing speeches delivered on a Chicago platform on that question have emanated from the lips of Mr. Wirt Dexter. Sympathy with a struggling race is happily not restricted by group lines in the Republican party. The Republican press, with no exception worth note, has sustained the home-rule idea from the time it was first fully and clearly set before the American people.

But the Republican party seeks no votes on that score. Its principles make their own argument. It invites votes on them. It will accept none on any other ground. Voters who prefer any particular man in the Republican party to its principles are either stupid or fanatical. They belong in the Democratic party.

THE ANDOVER CASE IN COURT.

The Andover controversy has broken out in a new shape, and the heathen—the uncertainty as to whose probation has hitherto clustered about the quiet little Town of Andover—now find themselves in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as interested spectators not of a doctrinal wrangle but of a legal investigation. Though they are not made parties to the case, they are indirectly concerned in the issue which involves the government of the theological seminary.

In view of the gravity of the case, the Boston *Advertiser* has stated its points at considerable length, and as it is likely to become a theological *cause celebre* a brief statement of the points will be of interest. Last Tuesday a bill of complaint was filed by the trustees of the seminary directed against the Attorney-General, the Andover Board of Visitors, and the heretical professors, its purpose being to ascertain whether the Board of Visitors, which tried the professors and removed Smythe from his professorship, has the power it has assumed over the seminary. The bill sets forth that by the deed of the founders of Phillips Academy, of which the theological seminary is a part, the institution is placed under the sole management of the trustees, and that consequently all the proceedings taken by the visitors in the matter of the heretics are illegal and void. Hence, as the management of the seminary has been placed in their hands, both by gift and statutory law, the trustees pray the court to determine and announce their rights, as they cannot continue to administer their functions while hampered by the visitors. The bill specifically sets forth that the trial of the professors was made by the visitors against the protest of the trustees, that the visitors refused to allow them to appear as party to the proceedings, that the evidence produced was not the teachings or conduct of the professors but their writings, and that the only communication received by them was one in which the visitors announced the conviction of Smythe and the acquittal of the other four. Meanwhile Prof. Smythe is vigorously prosecuting his appeal also from the decision of the visitors in the same court, the trustees not being party to the appeal; but as it involves the question of the visitors' jurisdiction the trustees do not propose to suffer any prejudice from the court's decision, and so ask to have their own rights adjudicated upon.

As between the contending factions, therefore, there is a fighting chance for the heathen in the future state. If their friend Smythe wins his case and should thus get back to his place, "progressive orthodoxy" may save them yet. Even if he loses his case they may have a chance, for if the court decides that the trustees have absolute control of the seminary then the visitors' conviction of Smythe was null and void and he will be restored, if justice is done, and the other four professors, who are on the fence, will be encouraged to brace up and side with the heathen. If, on the other hand, Smythe and the trustees are thrown out of court, it will be sad news to carry to Congo and the uttermost parts. The progress of the case will be watched by the heathen with great interest, as they are the parties chiefly concerned.

SO FAR as Mr. Dan Wren of Chicago has been heard to express any preference in the matter of Presidential candidates within the last two days it can be said authoritatively that he doesn't care a three-em dash who gets the blank nomination.

A PAPER called the *Cactus* has been started at Los Angeles, Cal. Handle this item with care.

THE dispute between the two Anarchists became warm.

"Do you suppose I don't know whether I've got the measles or not?"

"Do you think I can't tell measles when I see 'em? You hain't got measles no more'n my hat has."

"Bet you a two-dollar bill."

"Done."

The matter was referred to a physician.

"You will have to wash yourself, sir, before I can decide," said the man of pills.

"Wash myself to win $2? See you in thunder first! Give him the money."

IN behalf of Gen. Sheridan, and to forestall any claim that may be made by interested parties, we take occasion to say that the General is prepared to prove he was not born in the Town of Shelbyville, Fresno County, Cal.

THOSE fellows pine for my abode,
But pine in vain, the sickly seven;
They know not how to find the road
That leads from jail to Boodlers' Heaven.
—*McGarigle.*

THE Blair Educational bill has come out of its hole, but the shadow it casts is so vague and uncertain that it does not know whether to be frightened at it or not.

THE best course for boodlers to pursue now is the course to Joliet. The distance is only forty miles, and trains run regularly every day.

IF the opinion of many ex-Confederate Generals now living may be regarded as bearing upon the subject, Phil Sheridan was fully equal to the difficulty of being born in half a dozen places at once.

THE ablest Democratic commentators are still unable to agree as to the exact internal sense of the Blaine letter.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN (as editor of Boston paper, to trembling subordinate)—You're the little squirt, are ye, that let that editorial slip through this morning about whisky and tobacco not being necessities, hey? Take that! [Knocks trembling subordinate down two flights of stairs, and turns to office-boy.] Now tell the man that wrote that editorial to come in here. I want to see him!

EX-WARDEN VARNELL will not need to take any silk underclothing with him to Joliet. The State will kindly provide him with whatever garments he may need.

LITTLE Van Pelt and his fellow-boodlers manifest a most stolid indifference in regard to the project of bringing Libby Prison to Chicago.

PERSONALS.

Harrison of Indiana for President and Mahone of Virginia for Vice-President is the queer combination suggested by a correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*.

James Debois of New York issues a challenge for a six-days' go-as-you-please sleeping match. The challenge is open to the world, with policemen and messenger-boys barred.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, in a recent lecture asked the question: "Was St. Paul a dupe?" And a Boston paper allowed him to appear in type as asking: "Was St. Paul a dude?"

Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio has just sold for $31,000 his store at Fostoria, his connection with which establishment gained for him in his Gubernatorial canvass the soubriquet of "Calico Charley."

Matthew Arnold was displeased with a recent photograph of himself because it showed the wrinkles in his face. If he could see a picture displaying the wrinkles in his ideas he would be still more unhappy.

The Rev. Mr. Bacchus is conducting a big temperance revival in Laurel, Del., the Rev. Mr. Smoker is preaching against smoking, and the Rev. Mr. Husband of England has come out against the clergy marrying.

N. L. Jones, an old colored man, was arrested in New York the other day for practicing medicine without a license. He told the Justice that he was the father of thirty-two children and that he fought under Col. May in the Mexican War.

Miss Rose Cleveland lifts a load from the minds of the people when she causes it to be announced that she is not writing a book, as has been recently stated. She gives all her time to her school, and for the present will entirely refrain from literary pursuits.

E. Heron Allen, the chirosophist, declined the appointment of interpreter at Castle Garden because his work was "not with gentlemen and officials and in an office, but down among the scum of all nations." He has fallen in love with this country and has taken steps to become naturalized.

Ex-Senator Fair recently offered $10,000 for a San Francisco theatre for one evening in order that he might have an exclusive theatre-party. Mr. Fair once gave a "rosebud party" to twenty young ladies of Washington at a cost of $1,000. The next morning he quarreled with a hackman who charged him 50 cents for a ride to the Capitol.

Prince Bismarck is still a hard worker and is becoming a rich man. The salaries from his offices are by no means extravagant, but, added to the revenues of his estates and the profits of his saw-mills and distilleries, they bring his income to between $100,000 and $150,000 a year. And, as the Prince is notoriously economical, a large proportion of this comfortable income is annually saved.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New York modestly comes to the front with this announcement: "I am not ashamed of my record as Lieutenant-Governor. I have no doubt I could serve the people and my party as well in the Executive Chamber. Now that Gov. Hill is unquestionably a candidate for the Presidency I have no hesitancy in announcing my desire to succeed him." On this little boom "Jones he pays the freight."

Gen. Sheridan has four little children, who are his constant companions. In Washington not long ago two of the children were walking along with their father while the two other little Sheridans trotted along just behind him. A gentleman stopped the little girls of the rear guard and asked: "Are you all Gen. Sheridan's children?" "O, no," exclaimed one of the girls demurely, and pointing to the children walking with the General, "they are Gen. Sheridan's children. We are the twins."

Hester Morris of Wyoming Territory was the first woman in the United States ever appointed Justice of the Peace. She was a tall woman with a profile which closely resembled the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. While she was in office she was a terror to a certain class of evil-doers. "Yes," the half-inebriated rough would plead on his arrest, "I been a beatin' my wife again. I know it; but don't send me up 'fore Mis' Morris. I rather go 'fore ten men than thet woman. I rather be tried by a man."

Editor Richardson of the Davenport (Ia.) *Democrat-Gazette*, who recently returned from a tour around the world, has prepared a lecture on "The Garden of Eden," which he will deliver Feb. 22 for the benefit of the Masonic Temple in his town.

CURRENT NOTES.

Old gentleman (to grocer's clerk)—Have you dog biscuit? Clerk (briskly)—Yes, sir; all kinds, sir. Which do you like best, sir?—*Life.*

In Volapük a young lady is called a ji-pul. This name is quite graceful enough for the object if bustles are to remain in fashion.—*New Haven News.*

There is a young lady in a girls' school in Georgia who goes by the nickname of "Postscript." Her real name is Adeline Moore.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A New York boy, whose father was sent to the penitentiary last week, stated in court that he had never heard of God. There is the making of an Alderman in that boy.—*Washington Critic.*

If Shakspeare had only known about the Baconian cipher when he wrote his plays there can be no doubt but that he could have made them fit a great deal better than they do.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The young man who will "hug himself," even when he is very happy, don't deserve to live in a country where there are 4,000 toboggan slides in full blast every day and evening.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Small boy (near open window of restaurant)—Jest smell dat soup, Jimmy. Hain't dat fine? Jimmy (holding his nose)—I ain't smellin' no soup terday, it 'ud spile my appetite fer de roas' chicking.—*Life.*

"Clara," said the old man from the head of the stairs, "hasn't that young man gone yet?" "Your daughter isn't here, sir," feebly responded the young man. "She has just stepped into the kitchen to fill and trim the lamp."—*New York Sun.*

It has been said that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." There are exceptions to this sweeping assertion. A railroad receiver may be a very good sort of fellow, and one willing to give the earnings of the road to the directors instead of wasting it on stockholders."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Amateur actor (rehearsing in his room)—"Approach thou like the Hyrcan tiger, the rugged Russian bear——" Landlady (entering)—"Mr. Thespius, I want to know once for all when you intend to pay the money you owe me?" "Well, er, call—call Saturday." (Continuing the rehearsal)—"Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves shall never tremble."—*Lincoln Journal.*

At the organization of a "Young Women's Anti-Slang Society" in Chrisdale, O., a few evenings ago, one of the young lady members said to another: "Well, we've got the boss President, anyhow." "You bet," replied her friend, "there's no flies on her." It is hoped the society will accomplish much good, for it is about time slang had gone where the woodbine twineth. It makes us tired.—*Norristown Herald.*

They were in the parlor occupying one chair with but a single thought. They had discussed the tariff, the Irish question, the sleighing, the opera, the weather, and other important topics till conversation was about fagged out. After a long pause: "Ducky?" "Whatty?" "Do you think I am making any progress in courting?" "Well, I should say you were holding your own." Tableau.—*Springfield Union.*

A Square Railroad Meal.

The weary traveler, worn by care, listened to the melodious voice of the brakeman as he announced that passengers would be allowed twenty minutes in which to eat dinner. The weary traveler looked out of the car window and saw a sign which read:

> HERE IS THE PLACE
> FOR A GOOD
> SQUARE MEAL.

He went to the emporium where the sign was displayed and ordered a square meal, which comprised the follows:

A clew to a bowl of soup.
Roast beef, fully as plenteous as a postage stamp.
A fragment of a potato.
A spirituelle slice of bread.
A fraction of a pie.

A large cashier with a brigandish mustache imposed a fine of 75 cents, and the weary traveler, worn by care, returned to the car convinced that Nebuchednezzar had a snap when he took his lunch in a pasture-field.—*Lincoln Journal.*

He Did the Washing and Ironing.

Frederick Zahr of No. 142 Mott street, this city, complained yesterday to Justice Keana that Mrs. Sarah Dillon of No. 877 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, would not give him his trunk.

"How did she get it?" inquired the Justice.

"I worked for her."

"What did you do?"

"I did the washing, ironing, cooking, and general housework," he replied, stroking his beard, as the court and spectators labored to restrain their laughter.

Mrs. Dillon denied that the trunk was Zahr's property, and he was advised by the Justice to apply to a civil court.—*New York Sun.*

Incubating a Great Scheme.

St. Louis *Republican:* Mr. Whitelaw Reid's great scheme of getting the farmer vote by putting a tariff tax of five cents a dozen on eggs is getting in its work grandly, and nothing remains to be done to get the vote except to pay an export bounty of 40 cents a bushel on wheat and five cents a pound on cotton. That will give the same protection to agriculture that is given to iron. Mr. Reid's hen-egg idea will undoubtedly be a great idea when it hatches.

A Hatred Born of Fear.

New York *Tribune:* When Mr. Blaine had an attack of sunstroke in Washington his enemies boldly asserted that it was a carefully planned political coup. If he were to die tomorrow in Florence there would be carping critics ready to distrust the news and to suspect him of duplicity and dexterity in imposing upon the American people by inventing a bogus account of his own funeral. Your rabid Blaine-hater stops at nothing.

Value of a Good Name.

Brown—"A good name is better than riches."

Robinson—"Yes, that's what Skippum said just before he lit out for Canada."

"It is rather singular that a defaulter should say that a good name is better than riches."

"Not at all. He made the remark when he affixed the name of a millionaire to a heavy check."—*Texas Siftings.*

More Valuable.

Incensed newspaper humorist (to friend)—See here, that fellow Johnson has stolen my sketch and worked it over.

Friend—Yes, I see he has.

Humorist—Isn't that outrageous? Why, I'd rather steal a man's money than his ideas.

Friend—So would I. Would rather have his money.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Pathetic Observation.

Denver *Republican:* The number of ambitious statesmen who are industriously pushing their Presidential booms, now that Mr. Blaine has declined the nomination, is something amazing. And it is touching to note that they all "regret" his refusal to be "the party's standard-bearer." Will somebody please whisper "Rats"?

Conscientious.

In court.

"Prisoner, you admit having killed your wife?"

"Well, you see, yer Honor, I couldn't live with her any longer, nohow at all."

"You might have obtained a divorce."

"Never; it's dead agin my religious convictions."—*Judge.*

He's a Patriot, Anyhow.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Whether Phil Sheridan was born in Ireland or the United States, he was one of the most gallant heroes of the war and that is a good deal more than can be said of some Presidential candidates, not to mention Presidents themselves.

When Silence Is Golden.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Senator Sherman says that he does not care to express an opinion about Mr. Conkling. Most Republicans don't. Whenever they think of Mr. Conkling they are liable to lose their temper and mix things in their proper colors.

Nothing Mugwumpish About Lincoln.

Philadelphia *Press:* The New York *Times* sticks to it that Lincoln was not a Republican. All we have to say is that if the *Times* is Republican Lincoln certainly wasn't—to his glory be it said.

A Fortunate Escape.

Peoria *Transcript:* One of the most remarkable escapes on record—That of the Chicago police from the burglars that killed Millionaire Snell.

Just the Reverse.

"Do you dawnce the lawncers, Dr. Brown?"
"No, I do not dawnce the lawncers.
But when the dawncers' health breaks down
I sometimes lawnce the dawncers."
—*Life.*

PARNELL WAS DEFEATED.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY.

By a Vote of 317 to 229 the English House Rejects the Irish Leader's Amendment to the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech—Great Oratorical Efforts by Balfour and Gladstone—Passage of the German Anti-Socialist Bill—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Parnell's amendment was rejected in the House of Commons tonight by a vote of 317 to 229.

Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, this evening resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented upon the vehemence character of O'Brien's attack last evening. Still it was nothing but what he (Balfour) was accustomed to from the same quarter in the weekly attacks in *United Ireland*. His palate for such stuff was jaded by having had to consume a diet of the same kind for some time. He had been told he took strange pleasure in mere purposeless human suffering, which, to his languid life, imparted a delicious excitement. [Laughter.] There was much more said about him in the same strain. He consoled himself with the reflection that attacks of even a worse character had been made against O'Brien's present allies. *United Ireland* compared Sir G. O. Trevelyan to a skunk, cuttlefish, and hangman. O'Brien had likewise drawn a comparison between Gladstone and Judas Iscariot, and for continuous weeks *United Ireland* insinuated—aye, more than insinuated—Trevelyan and Earl Spencer conspired to shield men guilty of the most horrible and nameless crimes. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

SECRETARY BALFOUR.

O'Brien—I never did. I stated the result of their misguided action was a shield to those persons, but I never alleged they did so willfully.

Balfour said he could refer to the words of *United Ireland* to prove his statement. He said he would never think of sullying his lips by repeating such language [cheers] as had been used toward Sir G. O. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer in July, 1885. Blame from the source whence such foulness proceeded was, indeed, highest praise. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

Referring next to the allegations that the Earl of Carnarvon favored a Dublin Parliament and opened negotiations with Parnell with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, Balfour quoted the denials of Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon. The latter declared he never said one word inconsistent with union. He hoped these denials would satisfy Parnell; they would at least satisfy Parliament.

Proceeding to compare the Crimes acts of 1882 and 1887, Balfour maintained the latter did not while the former did create new crimes. For instance the provision known as the curfew clause of the act of 1887 aimed to give the executive better powers to enforce existing laws, and the facts proved how beneficial was its operation. O'Brien had boasted that his advice to the people of Mitchellstown, combined with a portion of public opinion in England, saved the people from wholesale eviction. Government action, Balfour declared, had been modified by neither. It was nothing new for the Irish party to preach resistance to eviction. That was its settled policy.

O'Brien rose to explain that his advice to the Mitchellstown people applied to a special case. He denied that he had in any other instance counseled resistance to the law.

Balfour next, referring to the imprisonment of members of the House, twitted Sir George Otto Trevelyan with making a weak remark to the effect that it was a sickening thing for members of Parliament to be imprisoned. It was a sickening thing they should deserve it, said Balfour, and it would have been much worse if the Government had given the leading violators of the law special privilege to defy it with impunity. A childish fuss had been made over their prison clothes, which was hardly worth while noticing. Complaint had been made of a letter he wrote during O'Brien's imprisonment when O'Brien's friends were spreading every kind of calumny regarding his treatment, with the object of stirring the passions of the British democracy. All the letter stated was that O'Brien was suffering from weak lungs and an excitable disposition. Regarding alleged tortures in the prisons he requested the English prison inspectors to make a special inquiry. As a matter of fact O'Brien's health improved in prison. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] He was two pounds heavier when he left than when he went in.

O'Brien. That is inaccurate. It was five pounds lighter.

Balfour said he could lay upon the table of the House official reports on the rise and fall of O'Brien's weight. [Laughter.]

Turning to the operation of the Crimes act, Balfour contended the condition of Ireland was immensely improved compared with its condition during the period of the Gladstone Government. The Opposition talked about a union-of-hearts policy. Doubtless the Irish party meant to make good use of English Radicals. The latter were making good use of the Parnellites. They could meanwhile exchange sentiments. As long as a community of political interests continued there would be a union of hearts, but when community interests ceased the Radicals would again have applied to them epithets now freely bestowed upon the Government. The Parnellites had not altered their morality, although the Liberals had altered theirs. What spectacle did the Liberals now present? Who, a short time ago, would have supposed a single man on the front opposition bench would advocate forcible resistance to the police! [Cheers.] He was pained at the progress of degradation in the Liberal party, the members of which now rose to the height of indignation only when denouncing judges, magistrates, and police. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"] Under great difficulties and much obloquy the officials stood between society in Ireland and utter ruin and fearlessly executed their duties, and they had their reward in the respect and admiration of every true friend of liberty and order. [Prolonged cheering.]

MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. Balfour. He said he found little in the Chief Secretary's speech that tended to assist them in getting to the truth of the questions before the House. There was the question whether the Conservative leaders had communicated with Mr. Parnell on the subject of home rule. The denials made by Mr. Balfour did not get rid of the Irish members' assertions. Mr. Parnell had stated that he found himself in entire agreement with Lord Carnarvon on the home-rule question. That had not been denied. [Cheers.] It was stated that Lord Carnarvon spoke for himself; but he was Viceroy of Ireland at the time for the Conservative Government, which now said that home rule in any shape meant the separation of Ireland from the Empire.

Mr. Balfour, interposing, said that the letter from Lord Carnarvon clearly implied that he did not express an opinion upon home rule to Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Lord Carnarvon had never explicitly denied Mr. Parnell's statement. If he did, where were his words of denial? Continuing, he said the Liberals were called Separatists because they wished to give effect to the national aspirations of Ireland while having supreme regard for the unity of the Empire. Some of the remarks of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone said, had apparently been leveled at himself. His (Gladstone's) Nottingham speech had been absolutely misrepresented as to the statement regarding the Irish Executive's practice of obtaining information by permitting the police to concoct crime. He protested then as now against the practice as dangerous to society and odious in itself. He had never uttered words over which he felt more rejoiced than his words about Mitchellstown. He used them for the sake of preventing enormous mischief and suffering, probably bloodshed. It was the agents of the law that were the breakers of the law at Mitchellstown. It was cruel, wanton, disgraceful bloodshed, almost without example. Mr. Balfour had become by implication a breaker of the law, for he gave the act his authoritative approval, as if it were to be the model rule for the conduct of the police. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept as authentic the Government statistics of crime under the Coercion act until the cases cited were thoroughly investigated. The only case given in detail has been met with a point-blank contradiction. Supposing the Government had a momentary appearance of success from the operation of the Coercion act, was it going to forever legislate on the same line? He had never heard the Ministers express confidence in their ability to make permanent resistance to the policy of home rule. [Parnellite cheers.] He did not disguise the strength of the combination against home rule, which included nearly the whole wealth and all the elements of the social strength belonging to high rank and station in the country. But the Irish nation and the growing English popular feeling were on the side of home rule. To delay the settlement of a question of this kind between nations was dangerous in the extreme. If the resistance to the national voice of Ireland was pushed too far those who now guided the mind of that nation might lose their power and be displaced by ruder and more dangerous spirits. Let the Government consent to legislate for Ireland as it did for England and Scotland in accordance with the constitutionally expressed wishes and permanent convictions of the people and thus at last present to the world the blessed spectacle of a truly and not nominally united empire. [Loud cheers.]

Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the country would notice the hand of Gladstone had been stretched to O'Brien. He had blessed the plan of campaign. [Cries of "No." "No."] At any rate he had not cursed it. He preserved discreet silence so as not to commit himself. The Government's task had been rendered ten times more difficult by the action of the Gladstonians New recruits supported Gladstone's new departure, while those who used to form the bulk of his supporters sat silent, unable to indorse his policy of alliance with the forces of disorder below the gangway. [Cheers.]

Here news of the result of the Southwark election passed along the Irish benches. All the Nationalists rose from their seats and waved their hats and cheered enthusiastically.

Goschen, resuming, condemned Morley's proposal that lawmakers be exempted from the consequences of their acts if they become law-breakers. When Gladstone complimented the leading spirits of the league he must have forgotten his former denunciations of the same men. The Parnellites might triumph over winning an ex-Premier to their side. He admitted it added to the stupendous task in which the Government was engaged, but not to a degree to make it shirk. It would not allow menaces from America, Ireland, or Gladstone to divert it from its duty. [Cheers.]

Sir William Vernon Harcourt thought this would be a memorable debate. The Government, he said, invited the judgment of the country on its humiliating failures. It rightly feared dissolution. The Metropolis, his pet preserve, today had given remarkably pronounced judgment. He quite felt for Goschen in the embarrassment the news caused him in the middle of his speech. [Laughter.] He begged to tell Balfour it was neither fair nor generous to write insulting letters about a man in prison, but in doing this he only followed the example of Lord Salisbury. The men he imprisoned had gained strength in the affections of their countrymen. They had heard the immortal speech of Gladstone, and waited with impatience the triumph their cause richly deserved and the overthrow of her Majesty's present advisers.

The division on Mr. Parnell's amendment was conducted on strict party lines. All the Liberal Unionists present voted with the Government. Lord Hartington was absent. He has a severe cold and has been ordered by his physician to keep in his room until the weather moderates. He has been invited to attend a banquet to be given by the Lord Mayor Feb. 18, when the freedom of London will be conferred upon him.

An election for member of Parliament was held in the West Division of Southwark today resulting in the return of Causton (Gladstonian). Vote—Mr. Causton, 3,638; Beddall (Unionist), 2,444. At the election last year, Cohen (Liberal) received 2,566; Beddall, 2,453. Cohen recently resigned.

Balfour's speech in the Commons this evening greatly enhanced his reputation as a parliamentary debater. He spoke throughout without a break, but with a keen, deliberate emphasis, more effective than passion. The speech was distinguished from previous efforts by the entire absence of any hesitancy in his utterances. Gladstone's reply was more rhetorical than argumentative. His voice at times had renewed symptoms of weakness. While referring to an extract from a newspaper he found difficulty in reading the passage, and turned to Morley to help him, when the latter whispered the cue to the extract. Gladstone tried to resume reading, and then turned to Sir William Vernon Harcourt for assistance, after which he said to the House: "This, I regret to say, is not the only point on which I begin to find a warning has been given me. I am not so young as I was." At the end of this touching allusion sympathetic cheers burst forth on both sides of the House. Gladstone's speech is considered one of his finest efforts of his parliamentary life. Michael Davitt, who was in the lobby, remarked afterwards to Parnell: "The grand old man is good for fifty years more." Parnell replied: "Yes, he will live to witness the triumph of home rule."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Daily News* says: "Mr. Gladstone spoke with versatility, power, pathos, eloquence, and argumentality cogency he has seldom equaled and never surpassed. His magnificent oration fully justified the wonderful closing scenes. The whole world might be ransacked to show a nobler spectacle than the 'grand old man,' with the ardor of youth, pursuing his blessed work of uniting two peoples. The *Daily News* says the result of the Southwark election is a profound political portent, and that it is not only a heavy blow to the Government but also a sign of Tory decay.

The other London morning papers regard the result of the election as an elector freak, but express deep grief because of it.

TO KILL A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Another Explosion Outrage in Ireland—Narrow Escapes.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—A packet containing gunpowder, to which was attached a leaden ball, was thrown into the house of Police-Inspector Kelly at Skibbereen. An explosion followed, wrecking the furniture and filling the house with choking fumes, from which the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

The windows in the house of Mr. Mackay, the Crown Solicitor of County Donegal, were smashed by unknown persons Wednesday. Mr. Mackay was in Falcaragh at the time of the outrage prosecuting the case against Father Stephens, who was convicted of inciting tenants not to pay rent.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL PASSED.

A Vote Reached After a Loud Debate—Other German News.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Reichstag today, after a six hours' debate, passed the Anti-Socialist bill. Gen. von Schellendorff, in the course of the discussion, denied the statement of Herr Bebel that the punishment of Herr Haupt, the police official, for a serious breach of discipline, had been remitted in consideration of the payment of 150 marks. Bebel afterwards withdrew the statement. Von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, repeated in positive terms his denial that the police used agents provocateur and declared the persons so stigmatized were mostly party friends of Bebel, men whom the police were sometimes obliged to employ as spies.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Situation in the French Chamber—M. Flourens Back in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies has rejected by a vote of 323 to 199 the proposal of M. Sans-Leroy of urgency for his motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into questions connected with the charter of the Bank of France.

M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been absent in the Department of Hautes Alpes, where he is a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, has returned to Paris.

The Budget Committee of the Deputies negatived the proposal of Soubeyran for reducing interest on the floating debt.

In the Deputies today Herisse (Radical) moved that Cabinet Ministers be forbidden to seek election as Deputies or Senators during their terms of office or within six months after quitting office.

Sarrien declared the proposal was directed against Minister Flourens personally. Members of the Government were neutral as regards the election in Hautes-Alpes. Urgency for the motion was refused—326 to 221.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an interview with De Brazza, the explorer, in regard to Henry M. Stanley. De Brazza believes that after leaving the Aruwimi River, Stanley, in order to feed his men, was required to make daily raids upon tribes in the districts through which the expedition passed. This, of necessity, would have obliged him to push on with all possible speed. Stanley had probably joined Emin Bey, who would return home via Khartoum or Suakim, as he would not return by the way of Zanzibar unless he felt the strength of his expedition would enable him to force his way.

The trial of Wilson on the charge of swindling in connection with the Legion of Honor decoration scandals, begun yesterday before the Correctional Tribunal, was continued today. The examination of Wilson was concluded without new facts being elicited.

Favorable Progress of the Crown Prince's Case—The Regency Dispute.

SAN REMO, Feb. 17.—The Crown Prince of Germany had a good night. He is free from headache or fever. A bulletin issued at noon says the wound in the Crown Prince's larynx is beginning to heal and cicatrize. The expectoration and coughing continue.

The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, [illegible] statement made by the *Freisinnige Zeitung* that a bill will be introduced in the Reichstag providing for the appointment of a representative of the Crown Prince in the event of his being summoned to act as Regent.

Dr. Mackenzie and other physicians made a laryngoscopic examination of the Prince's throat tonight, which showed a great improvement in the larynx since the operation of tracheotomy was performed. The Prince passed a better day. His cough is less frequent, and he has no symptoms of bronchitis. Prince Henry has returned to San Remo.

The Emperor is said to be in a feeble condition. He is almost constantly in tears owing to the news regarding the Crown Prince. The Empress is also deeply affected.

France's War Preparations.

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—It is reported that the German Ambassador at Berne recently furnished the Bundesrath with proof that France, in the event of war, had planned to cross the frontier at Basle, and, further, stated that Germany was ready to sign a treaty to protect the neutrality of Switzerland. The Bundesrath, it is said, replied that that body, hearing of the French plans, had taken the precaution of creating a landsturm to occupy the whole line of the Jura from Borcourt to Faucille and Montsauce, on the French frontier, and could only accept German aid in the event of a real violation of Swiss neutrality.

VENICE, Feb. 17.—The ironclads Ancona and Maria Pia are arming with all speed. A commission of State officers from Rome is making an inventory of the stores at the San Georgio arsenal. All the arsenals are working day and night. Gen. Maltei is inspecting the fortresses toward the French frontier.

The Monetary Question in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—M. Vichnegradski, Minister of Finance, has submitted to the Council of the Empire a law to establish a metallic standard as a preparatory measure to the consolidation of Russian monetary currency, the metallic standard to be the obligation. The bill provides that for a time commercial dealings and contracts for delivery on purchase or leases may be concluded on a specie value, payments due in conformity with such business agreements afterwards to be made in Russian gold or silver or credit notes at the rate fixed for every month by the Minister of Finance; payments of fiscal import dues also to be made in specie, but at officially-fixed rate, excepting customs duties, which will be paid as hitherto in gold. The object of the measure is to bring gold and silver into circulation to prepare the way for a compulsory metal standard.

News Notes by Cable.

Five men have been killed by the falling of a bridge in a quarry in Carnarvonshire, Wales.

Advices from Massowah say it is stated there that the Dervishes defeated the Abyssinians in their recently reported battle.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the post of English Ambassador to Italy. Sir J. Saville Lumley, the present Ambassador, will retire in August from the diplomatic service.

A Swiss and Italian syndicate has been formed which will advance the Italian Government 80,000,000 francs to enable it to complete the Simplon railway tunnel and the railway lines which will connect therewith.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—1 a. m.—Indications: For Missouri, slightly cooler in southeast portion, stationary temperature in the northwest portion, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, fair weather, warmer followed by slightly colder, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, local snows, followed by fair weather, slight changes in temperature in the southern portion, colder, followed by warmer in the northern portion, light to fresh variable winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, followed by colder, light to fresh variable winds, generally southwesterly.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair weather, warmer, followed by slightly colder weather, light to fresh winds, generally from south to west.

For Kansas, fair weather, followed by light rains in the western portion, slightly colder, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Colorado, local rains followed by fair weather, slightly colder in the eastern portion, stationary temperature in western portion, light to fresh variable winds.

For Minnesota, Eastern and Southwestern Dakota, slightly colder fair weather, followed in northern portions by light snow, light to fresh variable winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	29.92	40	W.	Cloudy	....
Washington, D. C.	29.94	38	E.	Cloudy	....
Vicksburg	30.22	56	N. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.16	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Galveston	30.24	56	S.	Clear	....
Nashville	30.10	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	46	S. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	28	S. W.	Snow	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	29.90	36	W.	Fair	....
Chicago	29.90	32	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.82	23	S. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.94	28	S. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.94	33	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.98	43	S. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	54	W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	42	W.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	38	S. W.	Foggy	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.06	36	S.	Cloudy	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	30	Calm.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	29.94	28	Calm.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.94	36	Calm.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.86	24	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.82	24	S. W.	Fair	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.86	32	Calm	Clear	.04
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.78	30	S. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.84	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Deadwood, Dak.	....	....	....	....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.96	32	W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.88	46	W.	Cloudy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.06	46	W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.94	52	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.00	42	N. E.	Clear	....
Montrose	29.88	36	N. E.	Fair	....
Meadow Station	....	....	....	....	....
Minnedosa	29.80	26	E.	Cloudy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	62	S. W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.20	60	S. W.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.20	56	N. W.	Clear	....
Fort Garry	....	....	....	....	....

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Arrived, the Ceitic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—Arrived, the Republic, from New York.

LIZARD POINT, Feb. 17.—Arrived, the Lydian Monarch, from New York for London.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Arrived, the Bavarian, from Boston.

O'Day's Sad Reception.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 17.—About a year ago Daniel O'Day and his son John were arrested at Chattanooga, Tenn., on a charge of counterfeiting. Upon trial they were found guilty and sentenced to fifteen and ten years respectively in the Albany, (N. Y.) Penitentiary. A short time ago two of the witnesses for the prosecution were convicted on the same charge. They confessed that the O'Days were innocent, and that they had perjured themselves to secure their conviction. O'Day and his son were subsequently released. The father reached his home today and found his wife dead and his younger son in jail.

Quickly Tired of Life.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—T. C. Arnold of New York was found lying on the floor of his room in the Ryan House this morning in a dying condition. He expired an hour after being discovered. The suicide left a note saying his name was Berth and that his father resides in New York City. Berth was not more than 30 years old. In his possession was found a book filled with clippings from newspapers, all relating to suicides. He had taken morphine or opium.

OUR PLUCKY DIPLOMAT.

HE LEVIES A DEMAND UPON THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The Mediterranean Fleet Expected to Arrive at Tangier and Enforce the Consul's Views—A London Woman Gives a Reception in Honor of Her Husband—Lord Lonsdale and Cameron in a Police Court.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received in London from a special correspondent at Tangier, Morocco, throws additional light on the subject of the dispute between Consul-General Reed Lewis and the Pasha of Tangier over the alleged illegal arrest of an American naturalized citizen at Rabat, 150 miles from Tangier down the southwest coast. The dispatch says:

"On arriving here last evening, the 16th, I immediately set out to ascertain the true status of the situation, which has now advanced into such an acute stage that two United States men of war are hourly expected to arrive from Ville Franche with the Admiral of the Mediterranean squadron in command. I find, as apprehended, that the use and abuse of the protégé system, which of late has been so frequently denounced in the press of all European countries, are the root of evil from which the whole trouble has grown. Ten days ago the Kaid of Rabat arrested a Moorish Jew under American protection, whose occupancy of mosque property here had for some time greatly scandalized the faithful believers in Allah and Mohammed. Previous to taking this step the Pasha of Tangier had appealed to the Dean of the diplomatic corps here, the Spanish Minister, to secure the removal of the objectionable protected American citizen. The latter, however, refused to interfere, and the Pasha then ordered the arrest of the alleged offender, which immediately ensued. Consul-General Lewis protested firmly against this breach of treaty rights, but up to the present time without avail. The Pasha further states that not only has he been instructed by the Sultan, Muley Hassan, to refuse the liberation of this protected American citizen, but that his master has also commanded him to no longer recognize the treaty rights which give to these protected traders immunity from Mauritanian law. Upon the receipt of this information through the dragoman of the Pasha, Consul-General Lewis immediately sent to the Pasha a demand upon the Sultan for the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoner in question, an ample apology from the Pasha for his conduct, a full recognition of all the treaty rights secured to the protégés of American Consulates, and the immediate adjustment of all the pending claims within a specified time. The fullest confidence is placed in the integrity of Consul-General Lewis, and from the vigorous manner in which he has interceded in behalf of the prisoner all the Americans here rest assured that the case of the prisoner is meritorious. The men-of-war are expected to arrive tonight or tomorrow from Ville Franche. Some anxiety is felt here by the foreign merchants as to the outcome of this issue, which has been so sharply drawn. Fortunately, the whole system of protection by Consuls will be settled once for all at a conference to be held in about six weeks in Madrid, at which the representatives of all the interested Powers will meet for a full discussion of the system. It is a relic of more than medieval times which has survived in Morocco, and which has been much abused.

Mrs. Francis H. Jeune, who is sometimes playfully called "the Mrs. Leo Hunter of London," has given her second large reception of the new season in special honor of her husband, Francis H. Jeune, who was yesterday called within the bar as a Queen's Counsel, and, in the legal slang phrase, "taken silk." He is a son of the late Bishop of Peterboro, and has been a "ward junior" for the last twenty years. He received, of course, a great deal of attention from the guests, especially as he had been that day engaged in a great ecclesiastical case where a rector was on trial for using water instead of wine at the communion in consequence of some neglect to provide the latter. The new Queen's Counsel was prominent among the benches and chambers men of the Temple, who protested against the felling of the elm-trees two days ago in Fountain court. These trees are the same near which Oliver Goldsmith used to stand and watch the rooks building their nests. Here it was that Tom Pench's sister used to wait on summer afternoons for his coming from his daily work in the Parliament rooms of the Middle Temple. There is an old picture of Fountain court as it appeared more than 100 years ago, and it is not changed at the present day, and these trees are in the picture. Many American tourists must pleasantly recall Mrs. Joune's dinners and receptions. At this last one Mrs. Oscar Wilde was dressed in a purple plush gown of 1788 style, and Mr. George W. Smailey, with a profusion of diamonds artistically set, was especially notable. Also Lady Cairns, the bride, with the Earl, who yesterday took the oath in the Chamber of Peers for the first time, while she was looking proudly on from the Peeress' gallery. They leave tomorrow for Bournemouth, where the future Princess Ebba of Sweden, the fiancée of Prince Oscar, went a few days ago as the guest of the Dowager Lady Cairns, to stay until her marriage-day.

The fact that Dr. Mackenzie still remains at San Remo has been sufficient to cause a good deal of alarm. Twice this week he has fixed a day for his departure for London, and the morning of each day he has suddenly decided to postpone it. I have had interviews today with him and Hovell. Both state that there is no immediate cause for alarm. Last night was passed by the Crown Prince much more satisfactorily than the two preceding ones. Dr. Hovell, who watched the patient the greater part of the night, assured me there was less coughing, less neuralgia, and more sleep than for three nights past. Today the Crown Prince has sat up in his room for a considerable time and taken some exercise by walking about the room. Altogether his condition is more hopeful. Still there is much reticence on the part of the doctors in attendance and there is no doubt that they disagree not only as to the nature of the malady but also as to its treatment. Sufficient evidence of this is afforded by the contradictory nature of the bulletins published. Examination of the larynx has now been resumed, and this is most probably the cause of Sir Morell Mackenzie remaining here. Two consultations take place each day and before he leaves some definit mode of treatment will be decided on. He may start for London Monday or Tuesday, and then only to return in a fortnight for a further consultation on the more dangerous operation of laryngotomy which is now being discussed. Unfortunately the weather is much against the progress of the Prince. The visit of the Prince of Wales has been fixed for Monday next and rooms have been hired for him.

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A light fall of snow followed the thunder and lightning storm last night at San Remo. It has been unusually cold today, and there is a return of the lightning this evening. The physician's report is that the Crown Prince is much better. He set up until 9 o'clock tonight. The larynx has begun to be treated by inhalations through the mouth and windpipe. Prince Henry returned from Genoa this evening without the Grand Duchess of Baden, as she is snow-bound at Lucerne. The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, and Princess Irene returned from Cannes late tonight bringing flowers to the Crown Prince from the Prince of Wales. Sir Morell Mackenzie's departure is indefinitly postponed. He has telegraphed for his eldest daughter to join him here. This news does not seem to be good news for the friends of the Crown Prince.

Violet Cameron, Lord Lonsdale, and De Bensaude have been washing their dirty linen in the police court again today. Lonsdale was on the witness-stand and admitted that he was the father of Cameron's child, which was born after the actress left America. However, the court fined De Bensaude one shilling for breaking into his wife's house, and ordered him to pay for the furniture he smashed or go to jail. It is said that enemies of Lord Lonsdale are behind the woman's husband instigating the proceedings.

The furniture stolen from Wilson Barrett's house in London last month by a truckman who presented a forged order from Barrett for its removal was found today by detectives. It was all stored in a back room of an empty house. The room was hired by an auctioneer, who said he had purchased the furniture from an unknown man.

THE THEATRES.

The concert given by Mr. Frederick Hess last evening at Kimball Hall was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The first movement of Brahms' sonata in E minor, op. 38, for piano and violoncello, was played by Mr. Hess and Miss Louise Hess with an excellent degree of finish. Mr. T. Lammers sang the "Sei mir Gegruest" and "Sylvia," by Schubert, with good taste and feeling. Mr. Hess followed with a new "Concertstueck" in D minor, for violoncello, by the renowned 'cellist, Jules de Swert. It is a work of enormous difficulty, containing passages which require, in order to do them justice, a technique equal to that of De Swert himself. Such a technique Mr. Hess, with all his good qualities, does not possess. While the sustained portions of the composition and many of the brilliant passages were given with good effect, there were those of greater difficulty which were plainly beyond his present powers, among them certain chromatic scales, which were neither cleanly played nor of accurate intonation. Mrs. Burr sang a couple of German songs and Lotti's "Pur Dicesti" with careful shading and a good conception. Mr. Liebling played a Reinecke gavot, Gernsheim romanza, and Moszkowski momento giojoso. Much of the first named appears to be more in the fantasie than gavot form. The Moszkowski number was played too fast to be effective, but it is a pleasing composition and was favorably received. Messrs. Hess and Grisai gave a suite for two violoncellos by Popper, the same which they played at the last concert of the Chamber Music Society. Mr. Grisai did not make a favorable impression. He displayed considerable execution, but his tone was not pure. Mr. Hess' closing numbers, by Chopin, Cossman, and Dunkler, were his best efforts.

An affectionate farewell was taken of Frau Hedwig Niemann-Raabe at the Star Theatre in New York last night. There was a double bill. The theatre was crowded. Four times was the actress recalled amid shouts of "Bravo," after her remarkably truthful and sympathetic picture of Jane Eyre. Again, after the second act of the comedy that followed, there was another demonstration, and flowers and a huge laurel wreath tied with red ribbons. At the close of the evening's performance the curtain was called up again and again. There were more flowers and a large floral ship from the management. This bore the name of the steamer, the Werra, on which Frau Raabe will sail for Germany with her husband, Herr Albert Niemann, after all this had been received there were calls for Herr Conried, who finally came out and kissed Frau Raabe's hand. Then the actress made a pretty speech, in which she thanked the press and the public, and hoped that if she came again she would be equally well received.

John Gilbert, who will shortly sever his connection with the Wallack Theatre company, is being sought after by several managers of stock companies in New York and elsewhere. Manager Daniel Frohman would like to secure him for the Lyceum company, and Manager Field of the Boston Museum has some hopes of engaging him, but Mr. Gilbert has made no decision as yet.

T. W. Robertson, who has been stage manager at Wallack's Theatre under Mr. Abbey's management, has brought his engagement with the company to a close.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Remains of D. R. Locke Laid at Rest with Masonic Ceremonies.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The funeral of D. R. Locke ("Nasby"), editor of the Toledo *Blade*, occurred this afternoon. Many people were present, including relatives and strangers from outside the city. The City Council and city officials attended in a body, Mr. Locke being an Alderman at the time of his death. The leading journalists, business-men, and old friends of the family were present, including ex-President Hayes. An eloquent and affecting address was delivered by ex-Gov. Ashley, and a sermon by the Rev. Robert McCune of Ironton, O. The services at the tomb were conducted by the Masons. There will be no change in the management of the *Blade*. Capt. Robinson Locke, the eldest son of D. R. Locke, and the former Consul to Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has had charge of the paper during the illness of his father, will remain at his post.

Death of a Customs Officer.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Capt. Richard Sinnott, Surveyor of the Port, a prominent steamboatman and capitalist, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy. He was taken ill while at the Varieties Club, was placed in a cab to be driven home, and was found dead on arrival there.

[Capt. Sinnott was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1832, went to New Orleans in 1850 and went to work as a helper on a steamboat. He worked up to the highest grades and soon became a steamboat commander. During the war he served in the Confederate naval service, was under fire at the capture of the forts below the city and afterwards on Red River. After the war he built and commanded a number of boats, notedly the Bart A. Bell and the Jesse K. Bell. Being recommended by both factions of the Democracy with equal cordiality he was appointed Surveyor of the Port by President Cleveland. He was Secretary of the New Orleans Jockey Club, and an officer of the Pickwick and Varieties Clubs. He was a Colonel on the staff of Gov. McEnery, and had been for many years an administrator of Charity Hospital and a leading spirit in its management.]

A Great Publisher Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A. S. Barnes, the well-known book publisher of the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. of this city, died at his residence, No. 815 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, tonight at 11 o'clock. Mr. Barnes was taken ill about five months ago, and his death has been expected almost daily since that time. The cause of death is given as cirrhois of the liver.

[Mr. Barnes was the founder and senior member of the book-publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York and Chicago. He was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan 28, 1817. His father was Eli Barnes, who was originally a farmer, but subsequently became a merchant. He married Miss Harriet E. Burr, the daughter of Gen. Timothy Burr, in 1841. She died, and a few years since he married Miss Mary Mathew Smith, a Brooklyn schoolteacher.]

Jacob F. Platt.

Jacob F. Platt, one of Chicago's oldest colored citizens, died suddenly at his home, No. 459 Clinton street, yesterday morning of paralysis. He was 74 years old, and up to the last was in full possession of his faculties. He was a relative of James C. Mathews, the colored lawyer of Albany, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1852. He went into the lumber business and was successful until failing health compelled him to withdraw from the business world, about ten years ago. He was in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a wife and three daughters. The greatest care has been taken with the education of these girls, his great ambition being to have them educated as thoroughly as possible. He was well known to all the old settlers in Chicago.

Death of Gen. Kautz's Father.

RIPLEY, O., Feb. 17.—Last evening Mr. George Kautz, aged 87, died at his residence near Levanna, O. He was the father of Gen. Augustus Kautz of the United States army and of Capt. Albert Kautz of the United States navy.

Mrs. Katherine McCoy.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Katherine L. McCoy, wife of Lieut. McCoy of the United States army and daughter of Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, died this evening at Fort Vancouver after a short illness.

Maj. G. D. Palmer.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Maj. G. D. Palmer, formerly a prominent politician of Iowa City and later publisher of the Winterset *News*, died in Winterset this morning.

Dying as They Had Lived.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Peter Vannice, aged 80 years, dropped dead of heart-disease at his house near New Mayesville Thursday. His wife, aged 80 years, was so shocked that, though in her usual good health, she lived only through the night, dying of the same disease. They had been married sixty years.

Failure of William J. Hill & Co.

William J. Hill & Co., proprietors of a large planing mill and box factory at No. 291 North Branch street, have failed for $20,000. Yesterday afternoon two judgments by confession were entered in the Superior Court against the firm for $3,055 in favor of the National Bank of Illinois. Deputy Sheriff Hartke took possession of the factory. Later B. M. Mann, attorney for the firm, filed an assignment in the County Court, Henry E. Moore being the assignee. The liabilities are $20,127, and the assets $20,770. The firm is composed of William J. Hill, Osborn Sampson, and Lawrence Monat.

A Montana Wife-Murderer Hanged.

DEER LODGE, Mont., Feb. 17.—Martin L. Scott pa

SHERIDAN AN OHIO MAN.

NO DOUBT THE GENERAL WAS BORN IN THAT STATE.

Other Evidence Than the Assertion of His Venerable Mother That Somerset Is His Birthplace—Alleged Interviews Reporting Mrs. Sheridan to the Contrary Bogus—Phil's Candidacy—A Sketch of His Life.

SOMERSET, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The parish register of the baptism of Gen. P. H. Sheridan was destroyed by the burning of St. Joseph's Church in the spring of 1864 and the private papers of the Sheridan family were destroyed in 1852. The following information was got today from Mrs. Sheridan:

"Philip was born March 6, 1831. Both Mr. Sheridan and myself wished Father Dominick Young to baptize him. He was not here at the time and did not arrive for several days. In the meantime we concluded to have him christened St. Patrick's Day, March 17, and that day Father Dominick Young performed the ceremony. I remember the day well. It was a cold, blustery day, and with great difficulty he was taken down the stone steps leading to the street in front of our house, which were a glare of ice, to the church. I cannot call to mind who stood for him at the christening."

Two-thirds of the interviews reported to have taken place with Mrs. Sheridan are canards. In fact the reporters have never been to the Sheridan residence, much less interviewed the woman. The Sheridan residence is half a mile from their old homestead, which is fast decaying and scarcely ever has a tenant. It rents for $1.50 a month when it has. No one can doubt Somerset being Gen. Sheridan's birthplace who will interview the family and the old and intimate friends, some of whom were living here years before his birth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Luke Sheridan McCabe, the Grand avenue shoemaker, who says Gen. Sheridan was born in Ireland, refused to give any more particulars today. The old shoemaker feels hurt by the dispatches which he has read in which Gen. Sheridan is reported as saying that he does not know him.

"I don't believe Phil Sheridan said that at all. I'll wait and find out, then I'll talk. Its funny if he don't know me. My mother and his father were brother and sister. I never said Gen. Sheridan called on me. But Mike Sheridan has been to our house. I had no idea but what Phil Sheridan would say he was born in Ireland and I don't believe he will deny it now. If I'd known he cared about it I would not have said a word about it. It's none of my business, I'm sure."

Mr. McCabe said further that the name of Sheridan's mother was Miner and that his parents knew the family well in the old country.

"Gen. Sheridan may deny his relationship to me if he wants to," said the old man in conclusion. "I don't want to force him to recognize me, and I got into this matter accidentally. I don't need any advertising and I wish the reporters would let me alone, but I have never been a liar in my life and I am too old now to let anybody make me out one."

A SKETCH OF SHERIDAN'S LIFE.

Two of His Aides Are Writing It—Some Stories About Phil.

People wonder why the Lieutenant-General of the army should give up his life office of honor and comfort for a four years' roast in the Presidential chair. It is a roast, nevertheless, that is craved by all human flesh. Sheridan is anxious and expectant. Will it not surprise you to be told that the General's aides, with the help of a civilian who has the knack of scribbling, have been engaged all winter on the preparation of a sketch of Sheridan's life? It is a fact. All winter long these faithful gentlemen have been collecting data relating to their chief and shaping a stirring story of his remarkable career. It will be published soon; some time in the spring. I do not know how it will be circulated, but I hear that it will be handled in such a way as to produce the best possible effect on the public mind. Pains will be taken to make a favorable showing for Sheridan's reconstruction administration in Louisiana and Texas, and the book may embrace its hero's political creed. It certainly will give Sheridan's own story of the Shenandoah campaign.

For twenty years and more the question has recurred time and again as to his nativity. On one hand it has been asserted, as it was of Andrew Jackson and Gen. Arthur, that Sheridan was born in Ireland or on the sea, while the military records, even after the war, had him born in Massachusetts, where his parents lived a short while before moving to Ohio, where the General himself says he was born fifty-seven years ago next month. Somerset, Perry County, is his birthplace, and it is only twelve miles from the town where William Tecumseh Sherman was born. Sheridan's father and mother were poor, but a man who knew a great deal about Sheridan's boyhood once told me that the General's early surroundings were by no means squalid.

"It was as good stock as ever came in the steerage," I remember to have heard this man say of the Sheridan family. Phil was a little bit of a fellow, but I guess he whipped every fighting lad in Somerset. He became early in life a most daring horseback rider. His first experience as a cavalryman was on the bare back of an ugly beast, without a strap of leather anywhere about him. The critter started into a terrible run, and did not halt until he came to a tavern, some ten miles away. There he ran in the stable shed. Sheridan hung on like an Indian, and did not seem to be in the least frightened. When asked how he had managed to stick, the 5-year-old answered: "I'd been told how to do it. I just hugged his neck and stuck my knees in his side." No one had ever before succeeded in clinging to the horse's back.

Before Sheridan was 10 he received a surrender. This was from the old schoolmaster, Patrick McNally, who was a right good schoolmaster but a merciless disciplinarian, not to say despot.

For once Sheridan, who had fared ill with the teacher, came to school earlier than the rest. He made his promptness count by arranging a bucket of ice-cold water over the door in such a way that the next comer, who was sure to be Mr. McNally, was cruelly doused. After the enraged teacher had shaken satisfactory evidence of innocence out of all the pupils as they entered the schoolroom, a judgment of conviction was passed on the only one yet to appear, the little Sheridan boy. Well, the judgment was not wiped out until the master had chased Phil all the way home and there had been in turn chased up an apple tree by the bad boy's big Newfoundland dog. After five minutes of negotiation and dickering the shivering and chattering master made an unconditional surrender and the boy called off the dutiful dog. Sheridan afterwards said that McNally kept his word with him strictly, but he had henceforth to take two whippings for every offense committed in that school.

After his school days were over, as he supposed, Phil became a hardware clerk in the village. He seemed pretty well satisfied with his job until he read one day of a vacancy at West Point, which half the fathers of the district were begging Gen. Ritchie, the Congressman, to fill with their boys. Phil sat right down and wrote Gen. Ritchie a straightforward application without anybody's indorsement or even advice. Ritchie knew who the Sheridans were, the Irish were becoming quite numerous among his constituents, and he thought it would be a happy idea to let it go abroad that he had appointed one of the race to the best military school in the world. The appointment was quickly made and widely announced. Phil went to West Point and all we heard about him while there was that he had been put back a year for whipping a higher classman. Thus it took him five years to graduate, but still he was only 22 when he came out.

This backset did not cure him of his pugilistic propensities. Did you ever hear how Sheridan became a railroad conductor? It was down in Tennessee. He was Major-General of volunteers then, for it was in 1863. Thomas was aboard and a good deal vexed to have the train stop at everybody's door, hang around the stations and water-tanks, and then poke along like a louse between times. They had been lying in one peanut town half an hour when Sheridan went out to where the conductor was doubled up on the guard-rail of the back platform, pouring out tobacco in river-like streams, and doing nothing else but swear between spits, simply for effect on the gaping rustics roundabout.

"Conductor," cried the little Major-General, as he looked up at the way-station autocrat and masher, "Gen. Thomas orders that this train be started at once."

"Well," said the lanky Tennessean, with a sneering look at the brevity of Sheridan's stature, "I'm running this train, under orders from my superintendent. You just keep your shirt on."

As the railroader made this last remark he slid down on to the platform. His mouth had not shut on his last word, however, when Sheridan jumped up and hit him fiercely on the jaw. This stroke felled the conductor, and as Sheridan vigorously jerked the bell-cord he kicked the fellow off on to the station platform, where he was greeted with the jeers of the crowd of loafers who had only a moment before looked upon him through eyes dimmed by his brilliancy.

Thomas' train did not stop again, except for water, until it had carried its martial passengers to their destination. Whenever the engineer would slacken his speed, as if to make the customary stop at a station, Sheridan would pull the cord and away they would go. This arrangement restored Gen. Thomas' good humor, but it probably bothered some of the people aboard, as they flew by their homes with no chance of getting off. However, silence prevailed among them. They no doubt had learned of the example made of the conductor.—*Washington Letter to Boston Globe.*

POOR NICHOLAS LAVARONI.

He Loves His Wife but She Loves Him Not—An Attempted Interview.

A handsome little fellow just 21 years of age, with swarthy skin and just the sweetest little black mustache that a girl ever looked at, stood in front of Justice Lyon yesterday morning and answered to the name of Nicholas Lavaroni, while an officer told that the charge against the young man was disorderly conduct. Officer Wheeler said that he had been called to arrest the prisoner, who had been annoying ladies by looking closely at each one who passed the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-fifth street. He did not know who the complainant was, but had himself observed the young man's actions and had arrested him.

The prisoner's black eyes filled with tears, and in a sweet, well modulated voice with a slight Italian accent he told a story which induced Justice Lyon to discharge him without delay.

When Mme. Adelina Patti was arranging for her last American tour her manager picked up at Florence, Italy, Nicholas Lavaroni, a lad of excellent family, and, though but 19 years of age, the possessor of a fine tenor voice. The youth was engaged to join the Patti company, he agreeing, among other things, that he would not marry before the termination of his engagement. When the company came to Chicago among the most constant attendants at the concerts was Miss Blanche Sherman, a young lady with considerable local reputation as an elocutionist. Miss Sherman, it is alleged, had no eyes or ears for Mme. Patti, her entire attention being taken up by the young Italian singer. She, it is said, found means to secure an introduction, and when Lavaroni left with the company for New York she followed him. At New York he says that she asked him to go to Martinelli's café and dine with her. He accepted the invitation, and at dinner assisted Miss Sherman to dispose of two bottles of wine. Two poussé cafés were then ordered, and the young Italian succumbed. When Miss Sherman renewed her request and begged him to go with her to Jersey City and be married he made no objection, but went before a Justice of the Peace, who made them man and wife.

Soon after the couple came to Chicago, where Mrs. Lavaroni returned to her parents' house at No. 2440 Wabash avenue, and the young husband boarded at No. 42 East Thirteenth street and took up the study of the English branches at a down-town college. Accompanied by her husband Mrs. Lavaroni one day went to Mandel Bros.' store to have the buttons on her shoes altered. A black-mustached clerk greeted her most familiarly with the remark, "Why don't you wipe your feet?" Lavaroni considered this an insult to his wife and demanded an apology. Mrs. Lavaroni said that none was necessary, as the black-mustached clerk was her friend. One word led to another and Mrs. Lavaroni stamped her foot on the floor, said her husband was a horrid brute, and she would have a divorce. She was as good as her word and divorce proceedings were instituted in the Superior Court.

Still Lavaroni's love, inspired by the poussé café, staid with him, and, though he was refused admittance to his wife's home and told that she had moved, he hung around the house until arrested by Officer Wheeler.

Miss Blanche Sherman and her sister, Mrs. Ketchum, are said to be professional elocutionists, the surname Sherman being merely an adopted stage name. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Monroe. The father is said to be a tinker, doing odd jobs for the neighbors and eking out the slender income thus derived by the aid of his daughters' elocutionary talents, so as to keep up a pretty fair establishment. Thursday they moved to No. 236 Winchester avenue. A reporter's ring at the lower door-bell brought out a pert little woman with a shock head of hair.

"Mme. Lavaroni, I believe. I have just called to——"

"I don't know a word you are talking about and don't want to listen to you," closing the half-opened door until the tip of her sharp nose and a few dusty tow-colored bangs alone were visible.

"This trouble you have had with your husband, Madam. Of course you have heard——"

"I have heard nothing and don't want to hear any more," whereat she banged the door and refused to be seen again.

AGAINST LARD ADULTERATION.

Mr. Ryan Says that One Pound of Pure Hog Product Makes Three of the Mixture.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—J. M. Ryan of this city, one of the most extensive pork-packers between Chicago and St. Paul, being interviewed today on the subject of the Dawes bill to impose a tax on lard and for other purposes expressed his unqualified approval of the measure, and strongly combated the position taken by Armour & Co. and other opponents of the bill. In so doing the gentleman stated that he could not understand on what principle the defenders of the Dawes bill should be designated by Mr. Armour as "old fogies," or charged with being opposed to that which the latter absurdly styles "enterprise." Referring to the statements of Mr. Armour in defense of the adulteration of lard by the use of cottonseed oil, stearine, etc., Mr. Ryan said: "The proposition that legislative interference with the practice of the adulteration of lard or that the efforts that are being put forth to prevent its sale under any brand other than that which should really be placed upon it are a direct blow to enterprise, according to Mr. Armour's acceptation of the word, will be a surprise to very many people throughout the country who are able to judge between right and wrong. The argument that the mixture of cotton seed, stearine, and other substances with lard does not detract from the value of the article or render it injurious in its domestic use, and that the manufacture and sale of a product of that kind under the name of pure refined leaf lard are an enterprise that should be encouraged rather than prevented by legislation, is a plea many will be surprised to learn that Mr. Armour has availed himself of in defense of an admitted fraud and imposition.

"The effect of this adulteration," continued Mr. Ryan, "is to make one pound of pure lard count three pounds and upwards of the adulterated product by the admixture of cotton-seed oil, stearine, grease, water, etc., thus destroying the intrinsic worth of one of the most important and valuable articles of the hog product, and, consequently, lessening to a material extent the value of live hogs. The further effect of the practice is to force upon innocent consumers, by means of grossly-deceptive brands and labels, an article they would not purchase were they aware of its true character. It was to put a stop to this vile imposition and fraud that the Dawes bill was introduced. Its promoters, including nearly all the packers East and West, will have an opportunity before the House Committee on Agriculture and before the same committee of the Senate to be heard, when such an avalanche of testimony and evidence regarding the abominable practices of lard adulteration in this country will be presented as to open the eyes of Congress and secure the triumphant passage of Mr. Dawes' bill."

It may be added that Mr. Ryan was one of the instigators of the movement against the adulteration of lard, and was largely instrumental in having the attention of Congress brought to the matter.

The Big Steel Gun Bored.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—The work of boring the great steel gun was completed today. It will now be "turned off" on the outside, after which the annealing process will be commenced. This will take three weeks. The gun will then be sent to Washington to be tested. The workmen claim that the "steel is perfect."

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

FROM THE TRADE CENTRES

"BRADSTREET'S" WEEKLY REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Increased Activity in Jobbing in the New York Market—Numerous Buyers from the West and South—More Doing in Wool, but No Better Prices—A Heavy Consumption of Iron and Every Reason to Expect Stronger Prices—The Copper Corner.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says: The little change in the New York market this week is in the direction of slightly increased activity in jobbing. This is due to numerous buyers from the West and South. Ten days from now the jobbing market will probably show unmistakable signs of further increased interest. With agents the quiet aspect of the market is almost unbroken. Prices of cotton goods are all as firmly held as heretofore. Woolens for men's wear are in fairly active demand, more especially in worsted goods, but the volume of orders received still gives evidence of the conservatism heretofore noted. Dress goods are, as a rule, quiet. Foreign goods are slightly more active, in sympathy with the jobbing demand. The movement toward forming the Woolen Goods Association seems to be progressing. A second meeting of manufacturers and commission men was held this week, at which plans for forming the above-named organization were discussed. A majority of the mills east of Ohio were represented. The capital invested and represented by mills was $69,000,000. The committee appointed to confer with the Treasury officials in regard to the employment of an inspector at the expense of the woolens men reported that the Government authorities would create the office asked for. The Committee on Terms and Discounts recommends that all time bills be made out for not more than sixty days from the delivery of the goods. A plan of combinations to establish proper terms of dating and discounts was also recommended.

Buyers in the Middle States and the West are placing orders freely with Boston salesmen, and New England purchasers have appeared in the market in considerable numbers. Cotton goods at first hands are as strong as ever, with the mills in many instances behind their contracts and prices for popular brands advancing. Colored goods are steady. The request for prints is smaller as the season advances. Woolens are moving moderately on orders for heavy weights, with little production in excess of contracts. The movement of clothing is not large, but compares well with last season.

Print cloth has been in small demand during the week, partly because the printers are well supplied with goods, and partly because of the advance to 4 cents a card for the standard fabric. Stocks in first hands are merely nominal and the market is firm at 4 cents for 64x64s and 3⅛ cents for 56x60s. Supplies on hand and prices compare as follows:

	Feb. 13, 1886.	*Feb. 12, 1887.*	*Feb. 4, 1888.*	*Feb. 11, 1888.*
Pieces on hand	373,000	128,000	10,000	2,000
Price per yard..	3¼c	3½c	4c	4c

IRON.

While a few Eastern Pennsylvania furnace managers are proposing a $1 a ton advance to cover increased cost of fuel, other makers are sharing current rates for forge iron for cash. Western forge is offered at less than cost, but little has been taken because of the general distrust and uneasiness, due largely to the coal strike now ended. Finished iron and steel of all kinds are quiet east of the Alleghenies, but faith in an active and early spring trade is maintained by inquiries for large requirements. The actual consumption of iron and steel is large and affords reasonable grounds for the existing confidence in ultimately stronger prices. Stocks among consumers are light, and a rush of orders following a resumption of coal-mining at ante-strike prices might crowd up prices but for the liberal forge supplies available west of the mountains. Rolled iron of all kinds and steel are quiet. Throughout the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys there is more inquiry, and some liberal buying for requirements. Louisville and Cincinnati markets for crude iron are strong, and liberal contracts have been made. Throughout the lake region there is some little improvement in inquiry, but vessel and car rates are not definitly fixed, and buying is light. Southern iron markets are strong under oversold conditions and inquiries for forward requirements. Mill-owners all over the West are still purchasing sparingly.

The latest development in the copper monopoly is the announcement that the Tharsis company has sold its product to the French operators for three years at £65 a ton. The prediction is growing that some kind of an arrangement has been made between the Frenchmen and the Calumet and Hecla directors, as well as that negotiations for the product of the Quincy mines are in progress. The price paid for the Boston and Montana output is 12 cents a pound for matte. The contract with the Tamarack and Boston and Montana companies together aggregated 150,000,000 pounds of copper of a value of not less than $18,000,000. The Lake Superior producers are hurrying their metal to market as fast as possible. Consumption is materially diminished by the continued high price. An effort is being made in Canada to secure a Government bounty for copper smelting. In the Boston market Calumet and Hecla shares have advanced from 207, Feb. 2, to 235, and Tamarack has jumped in the same time from 150 to 170. The other coppers are about steady.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES (AT MILL OR FURNACE).

	Feb. 17, 1888.	*Feb. 10, 1888.*	*Feb. 18, 1887.*	*Lowest, 1884.*
Pig-iron, anthracite, No. 1, ton..........	$20.50@21.50	$20.50@21.50	$22.50@23.00	$18.00
Bar-iron, refined, lb..................	2.00@2.50c	2.00@2.50c	2.40c	....
Steel rails, ton.....	$31.50	$31.50	$40.00	$32.50

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF OTHER METALS (IN STORE).

	Feb. 17, 1888.	*Feb. 10, 1888.*	*Feb. 18, 1887.*	*Lowest, 1884.*
Copper, lake, lb.....	16.20c	16.40c	11c	10½c
Lead, common, domestic, lb	5c	4.90c	4.50c	3⅛c
Tin, straits, lb.......	36.75c	36.75c	22.50c	16¼c
Spelter, common, domestic, lb.......	5.85c	5.85c	4.50c	4⅛c

THE WOOL MARKETS.

A fair amount of business is being done in the Eastern wool markets on the basis of last week's quotations. There seems to be rather more activity in Boston and Philadelphia than in New York. The manufacturers are taking contracts freely for heavy-weight goods at last year's values or lower, and no longer hesitate to buy material for use during the spring. A month ago they asked for concessions; now they are ready to take supplies at quotations when they find what suits them. Apart from this the situation is unchanged.

Prices at the London sales declined the first of the week, and the result was a revival of demand and a steadying of the market. Competition is moderately active, with a large proportion of the purchases going to the Continent. American buyers are doing but little.

Prices are strong in Boston and the market is fairly active. Buyers have taken sample lots freely and are laying in supplies for future needs to a considerable extent. Michigan X wool is firm at 28@29 cents a pound and Territory and Texas wools are in request. Supplies of many descriptions of the staple are light. Australian wool in particular is scarce and the anticipated arrivals will go directly to the mills in a great measure. Nothing is doing in Montevideo stock. Pulled wools are taken rapidly. Current quotations, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Feb. 19, 1886.	*Feb. 18, 1887.*	*Feb. 17, 1888.*
Ohio & Pa. X.........	32@33c	33@34c	30@31c
Ohio & Pa. XX.........	34@35c	34@35c	31@32c
Ohio & Pa. XX and above..............	35@36c	35@36c	32@33c
Michigan X.........	31@32c	..@32c	28@29c
Fine Ohio delaine.....	36@37c	..@37c	34@35c
No. 1 combing.........	37@39c	39@40c	37@38c
Texas spring, 12 mos..	23@25c	23@26c	17@22c

The sales of the week in Boston are reported at 3,827,600 pounds, as compared with 3,182,800 pounds last week and 1,563,500 pounds the corresponding week last year.

In Philadelphia there has been a slight improvement in the demand for wool, but none in prices. The tone of the market, however, is steadier at recent quotations. Manufacturers are selling their products a little more freely, and, having a clearer idea of probable requirements, are buying with more confidence, but still on a conservative basis, as a rule. The sales aggregate 678,000 pounds, against 474,000 pounds last week and 838,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

RECOUNTING THE FRAUD.

Complaint in the Suit Against McKeen on Account of the Ives Deal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham came to town yesterday to sit with Judge Woods in a number of important cases, among them that of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company against W. R. McKeen, President of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, for an order restraining him from disposing of certain stock purchased from him by Ives, trustee of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and held as collateral for deferred payments. This plea for a permanent injunction was set for hearing today, but the attorneys for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton dismissed the suit at their cost.

Thereupon the plaintiff filed a complaint against McKeen in a new suit which will come up for hearing the first Monday in April under the rules. In this complaint, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company claims that it never had the corporate authority to purchase or otherwise acquire the stock of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad and defendent well knew this fact, but, on the contrary, any application of its funds to the purchase of said stock would be, and is, ultra vires. Notwithstanding the premises, the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company, for the purpose of acquiring control of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, assumed to authorize and did direct Henry S. Ives to purchase 20,000 shares of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis stock at a price not to exceed $100 per share. The defendant was advised of such action, and June 1, 1887, agreed to sell to said Ives, as trustee for the plaintiff, 11,160 shares at $100. The said Terre Haute & Indianapolis owned at that time 8,840 shares of its own stock, which stood in the name of the said McKeen, who was President of the said company, as trustee for it, which 8,840 shares McKeen agreed to sell said Ives at $62.50 per share. In consideration of said sale by President McKeen of the 8,840 shares, Ives, unknown to the plaintiff, agreed to pay to McKeen, individually, 75 per cent of the par value of said shares so sold by him as President and trustee (to wit: the sum of $331,500), and, further, to purchase from McKeen individually 4,446 shares of the Terre Haute & Logansport stock of the par value of $50 at 50 per cent, $111,150, which stock was of little or no value.

The plaintiff avers that this agreement (in writing) was not examined in detail at the time, and no knowledge or suspicion of the fraudulent arrangement which had been entered into by Ives and McKeen was entertained. Plaintiff further avers that the agreement in writing was retained by the defendant, and that the officers and directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton had no knowledge of its existence or contents until within a few days of the maturity of the notes. The said Ives, pursuant to the agreement, had paid to the defendant all told $889,500. All of which money, it is alleged, "the said McKeen received, well knowing that said entire transaction and payment was ultra vires, illegal, and fraudulent, and that he now holds said sum in trust for plaintiff and its stockholders."

The history of the note for $669,150, the balance due under the agreement executed by Ives as trustee of the defendant, is recited. It is also set forth that the 11,160 shares of Terre Haute & Indianapolis and the 4,446 shares of Terre Haute & Logansport stock were transferred into the name of Ives as trustee, but the defendant retained the certificate of the said stock, and that the said Ives subsequently, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, executed and delivered to McKeen an irrevocable power of attorney to vote all of the said stock at any and all meetings. Ives, at the time of this transaction, was the owner of the majority of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stock, but he and his confederates have been deposed from the Board of Officers and Directors on account of the frauds herein recited and other frauds committed by them, and their successors have repudiated the purchase made from McKeen, and have demanded of said McKeen to refund the $889,500 and to cancel the outstanding note. Although the plaintiff, not desiring to avail itself of the plea of ultra vires, offered at the time to carry out the said purchase if defendant so desired, provided he would eliminate the fraudulent item of $331,500 and the unauthorized item of $111,150, McKeen has declined this proposition, and has refused to return the sum of $889,000 or to cancel the agreement, and the plaintiff prays that the defendant be declared to hold the said $889,000 as trustee for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and its stockholders, and that he may be required to pay over the same to the said plaintiff and to cancel the agreement and the note.

THE MINNESOTA MARVEL.

Herman Harms of Utica Awakens from His Long Sleep.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Herman Harms of Utica, near this place, who has attracted considerable attention throughout the country by reason of his extended sleep, being termed the "Minnesota Marvel," has at last awakened from his somnolent state, which has extended over a period of nearly twelve years. He came from Hanover, Germany, and with his family settled in St. Charles, Minn., in 1879. He had previously been troubled with fits of somnolency, but in the summer of 1879 the strange disease took a firm hold upon him and he lost consciousness and remained in that state, awaking for two or three minutes at intervals and partaking of the lightest kind of nourishment and then falling to sleep again. In December, 1882, he awoke to full consciousness, and after recuperating his lost energies went to work as if nothing had happened.

All went well with him until August, 1883, when he was suddenly taken sleepy while carrying a cup of tea to his wife, who was sick in bed. He fell to the floor unconscious and remained ever since in a deep slumber, awaking only at brief intervals as before, between the hours of 7 and 11 p. m., until his final awakening this week.

When first attacked by this strange disease Harms was about 38 years old, and in apparent perfect health, weighing 180 pounds, but he is now but little more than a skeleton, weighing scarcely 60 pounds, and when he first awoke his hair and beard were long and straggling. A curious feature of his illness was that neither shouts nor blows would awaken him, and strong electric-batteries were applied, but with no avail, the only effect being to cause a slight contraction of the muscles. His case has baffled the skill of physicians, who unite in the opinion that the excessive use of quinine undoubtedly tended to aggravate the complaint.

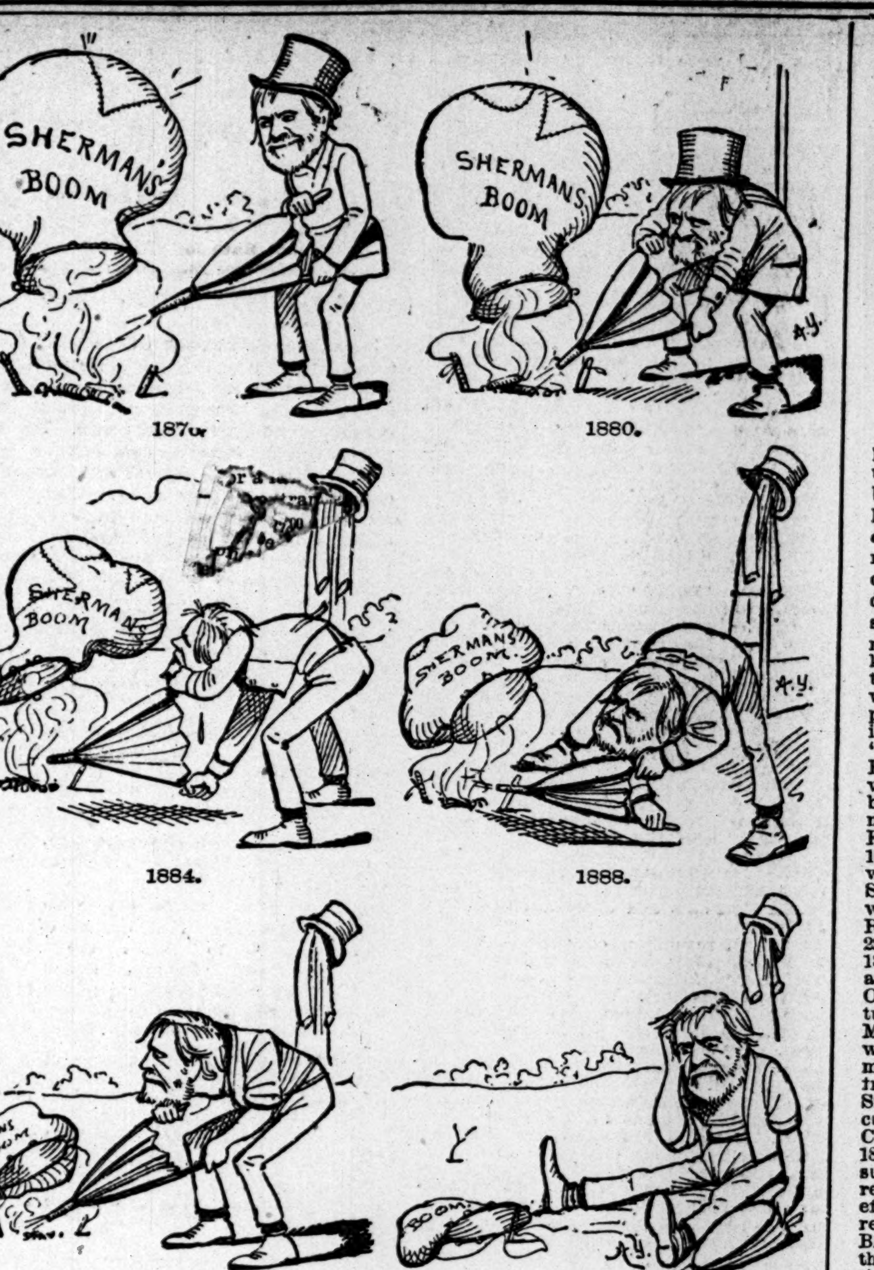
A correspondent visited him Feb. 15 and found him sitting in a chair reading German newspapers. He appeared rational. He entertained sanguine hopes that he would be able to be about again by warm weather. Mr. and Mrs. Harms have five children, the eldest of whom, a boy of about 19, has furnished almost the sole support of the family by his daily labor, the remaining four children being quite small. The family have lived in Utica about a year and a half, during which time Harms has been visited by hundreds of people who came from all parts of the country. Strong hopes are now entertained of his ultimate complete recovery.

Illinois Natural Gas.

SAVOY, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—E. W. Blaine has struck natural gas on his farm, three miles northwest of here. When the vein was penetrated the pressure was so great as to throw pebbles and sand 100 feet above the top of the well. The gas burns splendidly. C. E. Bowman, two miles southeast, has a gas well that has been in successful operation nearly five years. Sidney and Lehman's gas well, one mile south of Sidney, which has been spouting gas uninterruptedly for three months, will be piped and the gas utilized for heating and illuminating purposes about his residence.

"Then let the moon usurp the rule of day,
And winking tapers show the sun his way;
For what my senses can perceive,
I need no revelation to believe."

Ladies suffering from any of the weaknesses or ailments peculiar to their sex. and who will use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription according to directions, will experience a genuine *revelation* in the benefit they will receive. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain, and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."



A DAY WITH THE GAS COMPANY.

The Line of March Laid Out for a Beginner.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What seemed likely to prove an interesting discussion, started by your reporter who went in search of employment and apparently succeeded in his object, has died out; but if the record of my experience in a similar quest be of any interest you are welcome to use it.

Through no fault of my own I am no longer a young man, and I find my age—just at the wrong side of 50—a serious bar to my prospects of getting a situation, particularly when I look for it from men of my own age or even older, as I find them generally of opinion that youth should never pass and that the spoils should go to the adolescent. So, for lack of a more congenial occupation, and driven by dire necessity, I presented myself, backed by a gentleman of influence, at the gas office, Halsted and Washington streets, and was told to be on hand a certain day and go to work—the intervening time, I presume, to be allotted to getting into wind for the efforts required of me.

Last Monday I turned up on time and was duly informed that my task was to ascertain and remedy the defects in certain street-lamps dimly pointed out to me on a sheet of paper technically called a "route" and handed to me with an intimation that they were to be carefully and successfully doctored, as any complaints would lead to my losing the "soft snap" I had been so lucky to obtain by the influence of my respected friend. A caution was also administered not to swallow too much gas in efforts by sucking the tops of the burners to diagnose the disease under which the lamps in question labored, as otherwise I would be likely "to get a fit." Rather appalled, I ventured to ask the boss to take down my name, with a view to my heirs, executors, or assigns receiving any emoluments likely to accrue in case of my sudden taking off, but he gruffly bade me wait a while for that, and so, "route" in pocket (of which I send you a copy), a ladder, two pair of pincers, and a tin-can full of spare portions of street-lamps, oil-can, and various other conundrums, I started, animated by the hope of clearing $1.50 by the exercise of my agility. Here is the "route" for the day, a defective lamp being near each point named: Paulina street, north of Milwaukee avenue, Alston avenue and Rawson street, Alston and Armitage avenues, Milwaukee and California avenues, North and California avenues, Lake and Rockwell streets, Lake street and Homan avenue, Madison street and Homan avenue, Van Buren and Kedzie streets, Ashland avenue and Twelfth street, Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Halsted and Twenty-second streets, Canal and Twelfth streets, then back to Halsted and Washington to give up ladder and pincers and can of conundrums (I use this expression, not being aware of the proper terms and can't think of anything else to describe the "tout ensemble" in the tin-can.) With the hereditary courage of my race—I'm Irish, you know, with a smattering of Anglo-Saxon—I mounted the hill to Milwaukee avenue, scaling ladder on shoulder, and captured Armitage avenue with a rush. I preserved an unbroken front while advancing along California avenue and succeeded in turning the enemy's left on Lake street. I deployed skirmishers in force on Rockwell street, and under cover of my artillery successfully assaulted the position on Homan avenue. With drums beating and colors flying I advanced on Madison street, making a requisition on the commissariat department, and proceeded to inspect my Rand & McNally war map. But Madison street and Homan avenue proved my capua. On measuring the distance I had already traversed I found that during many hours' walk in heavy marching order I had covered about fourteen and a half miles and but "half of my heavy task was done." Then "slowly and sadly I laid them down," the ladder, etc., and I regret to say after a period of masterly inactivity I concluded to make a strategic movement towards home, realizing the hopelessness of pursuing the "ignes-fatui" of Chicago any farther.

JACK O'LANTHORN.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

Adam Wirt Kills Two of His Grandchildren and Then Himself.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—In Jackson Township, near this city, Adam Wirt, between 60 and 70 years old, has been living with his son, William Wirt, but not in the most happy manner. At 11 o'clock this morning the old man attacked his daughter-in-law with a corn knife and cut her in a terrible manner, though she managed to escape from him and made her way to where her husband was at work, nearly a mile away. Then old man Wirt attempted to murder his two little granddaughters, aged 6 and 4 years, but they eluded him and hid in the bushes. Wirt then set fire to the house, in which were two more of his grandchildren, aged 4 weeks and 2 years, and the house and contents, including the two children, were burned. Wirt proceeded to the hay mow and hanged himself. When Mrs. William Wirt reached her husband and apprised him of what had occurred he carried the bleeding woman to a house in the neighborhood and hurried to his home, only to find it a pile of ruins. The two eldest children were found in the brush by neighbors who had been attracted by the fire. The old man is believed to have been insane. It is understood that old man Wirt has a wife living from whom he has been divorced.

The "Piedmont" Range of the South.

The range of high table lands traversing the Northwest part of the State of Georgia is termed the "Piedmont" region of the South. Its average elevation is over 1,000 feet above the sea, the soil for agricultural purposes is remarkably fertile, the richest of minerals abound, vast forests of timber in abundance, and the purest of freestone water is found everywhere. In climate it is the Italy of America, and in healthfulness no section of the United States can equal it.

In this favored section the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., is located. The growth of this progressive city is remarkable, and it presents the most desirable field for the investment of capital at this time.

The advertisement of the Tallapoosa Land, Mining, and Manufacturing Company, found elsewhere in this paper, should be read by every one.

STATE POLITICAL GOSSIP.

A Chat with District-Attorney Van Hoorebeke of Springfield.

United States District-Attorney Van Hoorebeke of Springfield, who is in the city on business, is one of Cleveland's appointees who does not believe that because he draws his salary from the Government he must resign his position as Chairman of the Nineteenth District Congressional Committee. He is the friend of "Dick" Townshend, who, he says, will undoubtedly be nominated for Congress. The Republican delegates from Southern Illinois, he thought, would be split up between John C. Smith and Gen. Rinaker.

"Suppose the labor party nominates Bell for Governor?"

"It might make him a strong man in the Democratic convention and we might place him on our ticket."

"Isn't Mr. Sparks a candidate?"

"No, but if nominated he would accept."

"It was thought he would run for the nomination for Congress against Townshend?"

"He won't, and 'Dick' Townshend won't have any opposition to speak of. You heard about George Varnell's having retired from the race? He has gone away to Florida, I understand, because Townshend's friends were determined to contest for the delegation from Varnell's own county—Jefferson. Williams will only have the White County delegation, and there is no desire to take it away from him so long as Townshend has all the other counties."

"Who will be nominated for Supreme Judge to succeed Justice Mulkey?"

"I think Wall's chances are best."

"Is Col. Morrison going to run for Congress this fall?"

"I guess he wants to, and will decide after the judicial convention is over."

NOTES.

Postmaster Judd has decided not to participate in the deliberations of the National Democratic Committee which will assemble in Washington next Wednesday, and yesterday formally delegated Melville W. Fuller to act as his proxy.

The Democratic City Central Committee met at the Sherman House last evening. Secretary Niehoff presented the figures upon which the representation will be apportioned for the next city convention. They are: First, 2,562; Second, 2,310; Third, 1,652; Fourth, 1,358; Fifth, 2,571; Sixth, 2,097; Seventh, 2,645; Eighth, 1,787; Ninth, 1,699; Tenth, 1,070; Eleventh, 2,200; Twelfth, 1,748; Thirteenth, 2,148; Fourteenth, 956; Fifteenth, 1,001; Sixteenth, 1,922; Seventeenth, 2,040; Eighteenth, 2,581; Nineteenth, 3,981; Twentieth, 1,017; Twenty-first, 2,104; Twenty-second, 2,262; Twenty-third, 2,597; Twenty-fourth, 2,835; and Twenty-fifth, 1,946. The total is 51,131. The final consideration of the basis of apportionment was deferred to the next meeting, so that a certified copy of the above figures may be had from the Election Commissioners. The basis will probably be one delegate to 200 votes.

The First Ward Democratic Club met last evening and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, John P. Leiendecker; Vice-President, Patrick Wight; Secretary, Thomas J. McNully; Treasurer, Lycurgus Laughlin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Valentine Schmidt.

The Thirteenth Ward Democrats met at Callahan's Hall, Lincoln and Indiana streets, last evening and reorganized, with John Collins as President and Patrick White as Secretary.

WILL MACKIN BE PARDONED?

No Clew to the Decision Gov. Oglesby Intends to Make in the Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It is a week today since Mrs. Mackin visited the Governor to solicit a pardon for her husband. No action has yet been taken, and no indication is offered of the Governor's intentions. The fact that he made public all the petitions and letters as soon as Mrs. Mackin had left his office was interpreted as meaning that he would grant the pardon. The ground of this interpretation was the fact that he has hitherto always held the papers in a pardon case to be privileged to secrecy until final action was taken. As was said at the time, he probably only meant by this action to let the public understand as far as possible the full nature and strength of the appeal and to await such indications as might result from it. No remonstrances or letters in opposition have been published, though such papers exist, some of them having been received within the present week. During the encampment people from various parts of the State have seen the Governor on both sides of this case, and it is believed that if he was undecided a week ago as to what immediate action he would take in it he is little nearer a decision now. There is no doubt that he is profoundly impressed with the strength of the petition, but whether that will move him to exercise his discretionary power nobody knows.

Merriam's Embarrassment Temporary.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The news from Bloomington of the financial embarrassment of Jonathan Merriam of Atlanta created much interest here. While Merriam was Collector of Internal Revenue here, and for some time thereafter, he was President of the Farmers' National Bank of this city. He sold out his interest in that concern to John G. Gillett. He owned stock here also in the Illinois National Bank, but lately disposed of that to a Pekin banker. His friends say he owns at least 1,100 acres of valuable land in Logan, McLean, and Tazewell Counties, and something like 10,000 acres in Texas, from all of which they think his embarrassment can only be temporary.

Will Be Held by the Sheriff.

CARMI, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Three convicts in the penitentiary at Chester have decided to have a habeas corpus trial before Judge Conger here, as the Supreme Court has decided that the August terms at which time they were indicted, convicted, and sentenced were illegal and without authority of law. They will, of course, be turned loose, but they will be held by the Sheriff to await the action of the grand jury, which will meet here Monday, March 12. The convicts who are making the attempt to gain their liberty are John Pitman, sentenced for seven years for manslaughter, Thomas J. Smith, sentenced for seven years for burglary, and Henry Bell, sentenced for two years for burglary.

Pond's Extract, for forty years recognized as the great remedy, destroys pains, aches, soreness. *Insist on the Genuine; take no counterfeit if offered.*

"TAKING IT EASY."

How can we account for the perversity of human nature? Why will a man sit in torture rather than stand straight and at ease? The same man, save the mark, will sit down on a tack or a crooked pin, and leap as if dynamite had exploded under his chair. This visitation would be only a prick like a flea bite, and yet he sits for days in the torments of chronic pains. The person so attacked resolves to put off, and postpones very often until too late. Then he finds his disease developed into an inflammatory stage, or into a dangerous type of a worse malady. There is a remedy, he should know, that does not temporize with anything in the nature of pain, but goes to work on a straight job, searches out the pain spot, and gets there without faltering and without failure. for instance: "Ten years ago," says Mr. Joachim Witt, Evanston, Ill., Feb. 11, 1887, "I suffered with rheumatism, which placed me in bed; used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured; no return of pain." Mr. H. Carl, 139 Fourth street, Troy, N. Y., writes, March 12, 1887: "About nine years ago my son was afflicted with rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil, about four bottles, and was cured; has had no pains since." Mr. R. H. Moore, Fairfield, O., writes, Feb. 22, 1887 (his original statement was dated 1880): "Had, as stated, a very severe attack of rheumatism; used St. Jacobs Oil and it cured me completely; no return of pain since." Mr. Joseph Kapfer, Mohawk Hill, Lewis County, N. Y., writes, March, 1887 (his original statement was in 1882): "I suffered at times from rheumatic pains; used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured." Mrs. Julia Kennedy, Mianus, Conn., Feb. 20, 1887, (original statement 1882), writes: "For a long period I suffered with rheumatism; tried many remedies, no relief; tried St. Jacobs Oil; effects were magical, and was cured; no return of pain." Mr. John F. Schultz, Bloomington, Ill., April 8, 1887, writes that he suffered three years with rheumatism in his limbs, stitches in his side, and paralysis. Found no relief till he used St. Jacobs Oil. One bottle cured all pain, and he has had no return. Mr. Ira Brown, private banker, Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1887, writes; "Lay flat on my back three months; used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured; never been troubled since." These examples show how to get the right thing, to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way.

McVICKER'S—MRS. LANGTRY.

MRS. LANGTRY

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 (over at 4:30).

A WIFE'S PERIL.

This Evening, Mrs. LANGTRY, Mr. Coghlan, and her own Company,

LADY CLANCARTY.

Next Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee—THE LADY OF LYONS. Wednesday Evening—AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MATINEE TODAY.

Every important newspaper in Chicago recognizes the manifest genius of this brilliant young actress. Read the criticisms.

The Beautiful Young Actress,

Miss Julia Marlowe

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE—ROMEO and JULIET
THIS SATURDAY EVENING—LADY OF LYONS.
And Last Appearance of Miss Marlowe.

NEXT WEEK—DEACON BRODIE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
David Henderson.......................Manager.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Prices from 25c to $1.00.

GREATEST STRIKE EVER KNOWN. EVERYBODY WANTS SOME

NATURAL GAS.

Company not equaled by any.—Tribune.

GILBERT, DONNELLY, GIRARD.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY.................................Manager

POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES THIS SEASON OF A

A DARK SECRET

Popular Prices—$1, 75, 50, 25c.

Commencing Sunday Night, the funniest of all funny comedies,

A DRUMMER'S LIFE.

THE HAYMARKET—A Model Theatre.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.

This Saturday Matinee and Night.

MRS. McKEE RANKIN IN THE GOLDEN GIANT MINE.

POSITIVELY LAST DAY.
Tomorrow (Sunday) night—KATE CASTLETON

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last Two Performances. Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8. MR. A. M. PALMER & CO.'S

THE GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS. JIM THE PENMAN

Sunday, Feb. 19th—JOSEPH MURPHY. Sale of seats now open.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES OF

Today at 2 and 8 KATIE PUTNAM AS ERMA THE ELF. Tomorrow at 2 and 8

Monday—Benj. Maginley in "Inshavogue," a popular Irish drama.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

Today at 2 HARDIE and VON LEER. On the Frontier. Tonight at 8

Next—FRANK JONES in SI PERKINS.

PEOPLE'S—State. near Harrison.

Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
TREMENDOUS BANQUET OF LAUGHTER.
Brightest and Happiest of Hits. Standing and Sitting Room Completely Filled.

MONROE AND RICE,

MY AUNT BRIDGET.

Monday—Edwin Arden in "Eagle's Nest."

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.

Every evening this week, Sat. and Sunday Matinees,

J. J. DOWLING.

Supported by the handsome soubrette, Miss NELLIE PAGE, and a strong Co., in the new comedy-drama,

"NEVER SAY DIE"

Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.
Next Week—McKEE RANKIN in the DANITES.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM.
146, 148, 150, 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.

Week commencing Monday, Feb. 13.
URICK, The Hungarian Mammoth.
ZIP and SHOO FLY, Barnum Mascots.
Theatre No. 1—"The Phantom Ship."
Theatre No. 2—The Big 6 Specialty Company.

CASINO—N. Clark and Kinzie-sts.

Matinee at 2:30, tonight at 8. "PARSON" DAVIES. MULDOON will give JACK CARKEEK $2.50 for every minute after the first five that he don't throw him. Græco-Roman style. Monday Feb. 20—Early Birds.

NEWPORT, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OF 1888.

A large Villa and Stable. The house is fully furnished. Gas throughout. A good lawn, fine shade trees, and an unfailing supply of excellent water. The situation is extremely healthy. About a mile from the City Hall, over a good road, which is kept watered in summer. Apply to S, P. O. Box 3712, New York.

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

Manufactured at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

PROPOSED

BILLS TO AMEN[...]
ACT[...]

One Plan Is to Al[...] for Medicinal, [...] mental Purpos[...] Species of Tr[...] Registered Pha[...] to Provide for [...] or Counties.

DES MOINES, Ia., [...] Iowa Legislature h[...] in the bills that are [...] frame any sort of t[...] is wanted. High li[...] option, or the mo[...] laws are provided [...] the bills that have [...] upon that subject.

The Custer bill pr[...] prohibitive measure[...] originated at a conf[...] the State Temperan[...] ber of members of [...] this city early in D[...] provides for taking [...] liquors away from t[...] it in the hands o[...] agents in each co[...] to be appointed b[...] and shall have th[...] whisky, brandy, win[...] inal purposes, pur[...] and scientific purpo[...] mental purposes. T[...] as County Agent t[...] sworn petition with [...] describing where the[...] and also setting f[...] keeper of a drug-sto[...] that he is not addicte[...] cating liquors as a [...] kept a saloon. He m[...] signed by twenty-five [...] freehold taxpayers [...] twenty-five women, [...] freehold taxpayers of[...] that the establishmen[...] essary, and that they [...] fit man for the positi[...] permit may be oppo[...] and in case it is deci[...] cant must execute [...] Iowa in the sum o[...] holden for any infrac[...] part of the agent. T[...] purchase the liquors [...] quantities not to exc[...] sary to supply the a[...] at a time. In the [...] County Auditor is r[...] person of whom th[...] stamps of denomina[...] the number of gall[...] stamps are to be fur[...] ditor, and must bear [...] of that official and [...] and when the liquors [...] er must also sign the[...] packages containing [...] he shall consign th[...] Auditor ordering th[...] then turn the liquors [...] shall also furnish hi[...] each package when s[...] be for not less tha[...] than one gallon, [...] their face in red i[...] purchaser that a fa[...] when the liquor is [...] liable to a fine of $10.[...] furnished to the a[...] purchaser must stat[...] are bought and for w[...] chaser must swear or [...] statement, and in c[...] known to the agent h[...] Blanks are also to be [...] sale of alcohol for [...] purposes and for c[...] and tinctures; also f[...] sacramental purpose[...] sold only to a ministe[...] officer of a church, a[...] be subscribed and sw[...] If an agent wishes [...] can have his stock [...] Auditor to some [...] same county or [...] official to any [...] State of Iowa that t[...] direct. In the sale [...] Agents shall only re[...] cent, and must not s[...] presents a prescripti[...] physician. The bill a[...] ly returns of sales a[...] be made to the Count[...] ness is so hedged abo[...] ures that the violatio[...] ular will receive spee[...]

The Redman bill, wh[...] prepared by Judge He[...] duced in the House b[...] in the Senate by the a[...] provides for the sale o[...] pharmacists for sacra[...] mechanical purposes [...] for obtaining permits [...] ner as the Custer bill, [...] must be signed by one[...] the applicant's ward [...] equal number of wome[...] The pharmacist rece[...] make oath that he wil[...] must also file a bond [...] ditioned upon his kee[...] the law. When he [...] liquors he must obtain [...] clerk of the courts, w[...] the one of whom he d[...] the latter will attach [...] giving authority for t[...] uors. A purchaser fro[...] sign a statement givin[...] for which the liquor i[...] ease, if it is desired [...] pharmacist must re[...] case the purchaser is [...] pharmacist must make [...] of the court the first [...] of the sales and the am[...] ing in his hands. The[...] for fines for violation [...] the law, and also that [...] collected shall be us[...] Commissioners of Pha[...] of parties violating t[...] provided that perso[...] names to applicatio[...] guilty of forgery, and [...] they are guilty of perj[...] happen in any county [...] tered pharmacists sh[...] then such permits ma[...] discreet persons not p[...]

The opinion is pre[...] upon this subject will [...] bill with the addition [...] Custer bill in regard t[...]

A bill introduced i[...] Robeson provides for [...] ent pharmacy law that [...] a permit must present [...] majority of the voters [...] or ward where they [...] the issuance of the pe[...] in the sum of $3,000.

There are two local-[...] Legislature. One, by [...] that in cities of 10,000 [...] the Council may licens[...] ing liquors if a maj[...] vote at a special electi[...] tion of least 100 reside[...] licensee shall pay a[...] license and give a b[...] ever any one who ha[...] him for support shall b[...] intoxicated and sent [...] person selling him liqu[...] for sum sufficient to su[...] upon the prisoner unti[...] ment expires. Electio[...] question of license sh[...] than once in two years[...]

A $500 license law is [...] introduced in the Hou[...] and in the Senate b[...] provides for an elect[...] once in four years, [...] more than one-third of [...] tion for it, to decide up[...] censing the sale of int[...] cluding ale, wine, and [...] the voters are for licen[...] Supervisors may grant [...] ships and the Counci[...] plication of thirty resid[...] minimum license fee [...] bond which every licen[...] in the sum of $3,000. It [...] no license shall be re[...] wine made from grapes [...] in the State of Iowa [...] pended for fines and fo[...] to minors, insane or idi[...] ual drunkards, and it [...] meanor for a minor to [...] age for the purpose of [...]

By trifling with a cold [...] self to drift into a conditi[...] velopment of some laten[...] after takes full possessio[...] cure your cold at once [...] pectorant, a good remedy [...] affections.

PROPOSED LIQUOR LAWS.

BILLS TO AMEND THE PROHIBITORY ACT IN IOWA.

One Plan Is to Allow State Agents to Sell for Medicinal, Mechanical, and Sacramental Purposes—Another Gives That Species of Traffic Into the Hands of Registered Pharmacists—Two Proposals to Provide for Local Option by Cities or Counties.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Iowa Legislature has abundance of material in the bills that are before it from which to frame any sort of temperance legislation that is wanted. High license, low license, local option, or the most stringent prohibitory laws are provided for in one or another of the bills that have already been introduced upon that subject.

The Custer bill proposes the most radically prohibitive measures. It is supposed to have originated at a conference of the leaders of the State Temperance Alliance with a number of members of the Legislature held in this city early in December last. This bill provides for taking the sale of intoxicating liquors away from the druggists and placing it in the hands of not more than four agents in each county. The agents are to be appointed by the District Court, and shall have the right to buy and sell whisky, brandy, wine, and alcohol for medicinal purposes, pure alcohol for mechanical and scientific purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes. To obtain the appointment as County Agent the applicant must file a sworn petition with the Clerk of the court describing where the agency will be located, and also setting forth that he is not the keeper of a drug-store, hotel, or restaurant, that he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and has never kept a saloon. He must also file a petition, signed by twenty-five men who are resident freehold taxpayers of his township, and twenty-five women, the wives of resident freehold taxpayers of the township, stating that the establishment of the agency is necessary, and that they believe the applicant a fit man for the position. The granting of the permit may be opposed in court by any one, and in case it is decided to issue it the applicant must execute a bond to the State of Iowa in the sum of $5,000, which shall be holden for any infraction of the law on the part of the agent. The County Auditor must purchase the liquors for the agents, and in quantities not to exceed what will be necessary to supply the agency for three months at a time. In the purchase of liquors the County Auditor is required to send to the person of whom they are to be obtained stamps of denomination sufficient to cover the number of gallons purchased. These stamps are to be furnished by the State Auditor, and must bear the personal signature of that official and of the County Auditor, and when the liquors are purchased the seller must also sign them and affix them to the packages containing the liquors, after which he shall consign the liquors to the County Auditor ordering them. The Auditor shall then turn the liquors over to the agent, and shall also furnish him with stamps to affix to each package when sold. These stamps shall be for not less than one ounce nor more than one gallon, and shall bear on their face in red ink the warning to the purchaser that a failure to cancel the stamp when the liquor is used renders the party liable to a fine of $10. Blanks are also to be furnished to the agents, upon which each purchaser must state for whom the liquors are bought and for what disease. The purchaser must swear or affirm the truth of his statement, and in case the purchaser is unknown to the agent he must be vouched for. Blanks are also to be furnished covering the sale of alcohol for mechanical and scientific purposes and for compounding medicines and tinctures; also for the sale of wine for sacramental purposes. The latter can be sold only to a minister, priest, elder, or other officer of a church, and the application must be subscribed and sworn to as in other cases. If an agent wishes to quit the business he can have his stock turned over by the Auditor to some other agent in the same county or shipped by that official to any person outside the State of Iowa that the retiring agent may direct. In the sale of liquors the County Agents shall only receive a profit of 33 per cent, and must not sell to a minor unless he presents a prescription from a practicing physician. The bill also provides for monthly returns of sales and amount on hand to be made to the County Auditor, and the business is so hedged about with fines and forfeitures that the violation of law in any particular will receive speedy punishment.

The Redman bill, which is said to have been prepared by Judge Henderson, and was introduced in the House by Speaker Redman and in the Senate by the author of the Clark law, provides for the sale of liquors by registered pharmacists for sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes only. This bill provides for obtaining permits in much the same manner as the Custer bill, except that the petition must be signed by one-fourth of the voters in the applicant's ward or township and an equal number of women over 21 years of age. The pharmacist receiving a permit must make oath that he will observe the law, and must also file a bond in the sum of $3,000 conditioned upon his keeping the provisions of the law. When he desires to purchase liquors he must obtain a certificate from the clerk of the courts, which he must send to the one of whom he desires to purchase, and the latter will attach it to the way-bill, thus giving authority for the shipment of the liquors. A purchaser from the pharmacist must sign a statement giving the actual purpose for which the liquor is wanted, and the disease, if it is desired for medicine, and the pharmacist must require identification in case the purchaser is unknown to him. The pharmacist must make returns to the clerk of the court the first Monday of each month of the sales and the amount of liquors remaining in his hands. The bill further provides for fines for violation of the provisions of the law, and also that 25 per cent of the fines collected shall be used upon order of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for prosecutions of parties violating the law. It is further provided that persons signing fictitious names to applications for liquors shall be guilty of forgery, and if they made false oath they are guilty of perjury. In case it shall happen in any county that not enough registered pharmacists shall apply for permits, then such permits may be granted to other discreet persons not pharmacists.

The opinion is prevalent that legislation upon this subject will comprise the Redman bill with the addition of the provisions of the Custer bill in regard to stamps.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Robeson provides for so amending the present pharmacy law that pharmacists to obtain a permit must present a petition signed by a majority of the voters of the township, town, or ward where they may be located, and on the issuance of the permit he shall file a bond in the sum of $3,000.

There are two local-option bills before the Legislature. One, by Mr. Cummins, provides that in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants the Council may license the sale of intoxicating liquors if a majority of the citizens so vote at a special election to be called on petition of least 100 resident freeholders. The licensee shall pay at least $1,000 per year license and give a bond of $10,000. Whenever any one who has others depending on him for support shall be convicted of being intoxicated and sent to jail the bond of the person selling him liquor last shall be holden for sum sufficient to support those dependent upon the prisoner until his term of imprisonment expires. Elections to decide upon the question of license shall not be held oftener than once in two years.

A $500 license law is contemplated by a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Thompson and in the Senate by Mr. Schmidt. This provides for an election, not oftener than once in four years, in any county where more than one-third of the voters shall petition for it, to decide upon the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, including ale, wine, and beer. If a majority of the voters are for license then the Board of Supervisors may grant licenses in the townships and the Councils in the cities, on application of thirty resident freeholders. The minimum license fee shall be $500, and the bond which every licensee shall file shall be in the sum of $3,000. It is also provided that no license shall be required for the sale of wine made from grapes grown by the seller in the State of Iowa. Provisions are appended for fines and forfeitures for the sale to minors, insane or idiotic persons, or habitual drunkards, and it is also made a misdemeanor for a minor to falsely represent his age for the purpose of purchasing liquors.

By trifling with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for throat-ails and lung affections.

TEMPERANCE BUT NOT PROHIBITION.

A Galesburg Priest Causes Comment by His Views on the Liquor Question.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A ripple of excitement has been caused here by published statements from the Rev. Father Joseph Costa, pastor of the Roman Catholic church here, antagonistic to the great temperance revival now going on here under the leadership of Will J. McConnell. Father Costa asserted that he is not a prohibition extremist, but believes in temperance training. He claimed that much nonsense is being preached, much noise made, much rant indulged in, and declared the saloonkeeper no more guilty than the hardware man who sells revolvers and powder, or the druggist who sells poison. Mr. McConnell did not like this kind of talk, and was very angry over it. He has prepared a letter for the press, in which he asserts that the priest is behind the teachings of the great lights of his denomination on the subject.

To a reporter Father Costa said: "I am an abstainer myself, but I am opposed to the direct war on the saloon. I think that there is a good deal of nonsense uttered on the subject; that people go to extremes. Wine and beer of themselves are not harmful. They are useful creations. When in Europe for two or three months last year I saw wine and beer used everywhere, but I saw no drunkenness. It is the abuse of these things that causes the trouble. To prohibit the use of wines at communion is going too far. I see objectionable features to the McConnell pledge used in the meetings here. I do not like the phrase, "Looking unto Jesus." I think that one should sign a pledge, trusting to his manhood. I do not think there should be such Scripture verses on the back of the pledge, nor do I believe that men should pledge themselves to fight the liquor traffic. Fighting saloonkeepers does no good. They have their strong organization. What we ought to do is to withdraw the consumers from the saloons. Let men keep away from the saloons. Two or three saloonkeepers have seats in my church. I do not talk from the pulpit against them personally, as I do not desire to drive their families from the church. I do not look upon the saloonkeeper as a guilty party. The men who go into the saloon act of their own free will. They are not forced to go there. Yes, I do not think the saloonkeeper any more guilty than the hardware man who sells revolvers and powder or the druggist who sells poison to the would-be suicide. That is correct. I believe in individual responsibility. I preach temperance nearly every Sunday. I believe in temperance but not prohibition. I think prohibition would work injustice. The men who cannot drink with moderation should be made total-abstainers. I am not opposed to McConnell's meetings. I give him liberty to make abstainers of as many Catholics as possible. I see no sin in the workingman taking his glass of beer at dinner time provided he does not abuse the privilege. There is too much effort spent, too much nonsense uttered about the liquor business while other evils here pass unnoticed. Why does not some one take a stand against the crime of infanticide prevalent here. My views now on the temperance question are the same as always. I have never favored prohibtion."

Will J. McConnell, in his reply, alludes to the Catholic temperence meetings being held in Chicago, to the Catholic supporters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago, and calls the priest's arguments antediluvian, and says that the priest is antagonizing the work of Father Mathew, Father Ryan, and other Catholic temperance reformers. The priest's attitude is the subject of general discussion.

GRAND ARMY DELEGATES.

The Correct List of the Men Who Will Represent Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Three separate lists got into circulation here last night as the delegates of the Illinois Department to the National Encampment of the Grand Army, none of which were correct. The confusion arose from the fact that the service pension people had printed a full list of delegates and alternates which they expected to vote straight, believing that, as they would poll the vote of not less than 109 posts, their ticket would be elected in all probability. This ticket was ruled out and delegates were obliged to vote the printed list of nominees, containing 141 names, and to scratch out those they did not want. This apparently foiled the service pension people. They attempted to rally, however, by scratching everything off the printed list of the encampment's nominees but the names corresponding to those on their own service pension ticket. This they worked so carefully that at least a majority of the service pension ticket was elected. At first this ticket itself was given out as the successful list of delegates. Later another was announced, being the service pension ticket, with the names of C. C. George, A. C. Matthews, and James J. Healy in place of three of that ticket defeated. A corrected list this morning makes the delegation as follows: John J. Healy of Chicago, delegate-at-large; delegates, A. C. Matthews of Pittsfield, O. F. Avery of Pontiac, Henry P. Ayers of Peoria, C. J. Yock of Mendota, W. Avery of Woodstock, Thomas W. Cole of Rockford, J. W. Goudy of Arcola, Charles W. Bollinger of Chicago, M. M. Bane of Quincy, E. H. Buck of Rock Island, C. B. Loup of Bloomington, D. E. Munger of Princeton, C. W. Pavey of Mount Vernon, George Riddle of Leroy, J. G. Everest of Chicago, J. O. Anderson of Oquawka, J. L. Bennett of Chicago, C. C. George of Edinburg, H. S. Dietrick of Chicago, M. A. Ewing of Neoga, B. F. Sheets of Oregon, John F. Glenn of Hillsboro, H. P. Thompson of Freeport, I. H. Pike of Bloomington, A. F. Rogers of Alton, James J. Healy of Chicago, C. R. Matson of Chicago, H. C. Carter of Chicago, G. O. Spooner of Batavia, and R. M. Woods of Joliet.

The Woman's Relief Corps this morning installed the following as their officers for the ensuing year. President, Mrs. Sarah M. Bradford of Augusta; Senior Vice, Mrs. D. A. Leaverton of Palestine; Junior Vice, Mrs. Sophia A. Wells of Chicago; Treasurer, Ada M. Carleton of Bloomington; Chaplain, Ella Ziegler of Peoria; Executive Committee, Miss Lindsay of Palestine, Mary Holtzman of Rockford, Clara Harral of Aurora, Julia Sines of Rockford, and Lizzie Hubbard of Aurora.

EXAMINER OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

The Plan to Establish Such an Office Approved in Chicago.

Allusion was recently made in THE TRIBUNE to a movement for establishing an auditorship of railroad accounts in the New York Stock Exchange. The idea proved a very taking one, and a large number of the most prominent stock and bond houses in New York have signed a petition asking the exchange for the appointment of an "auditor and examiner of railroad reports." A similar petition has been signed by the following members of the New York Stock Exchange living in this city: P. D. Armour, W. T. Baker, E. L. Brewster, Charles Henrotin, Maurice Rosenfeld, J. T. Lester, Charles Schwartz, E. C. Walker, Albert M. Day.

There has perhaps never been a movement in this country for the protection of security-holders which was received with so much enthusiasm as this. The present dullness of the stock market is due largely to the fact that buyers have been repeatedly deceived by railroad officials, from whom they had every right to expect statements on which they could base intelligent purchases of securities. Foreign capitalists who were anxious to invest in our securities if they could find out what were good and what were bad have withheld their money simply because American railroad securities have a bad name on the other side growing out of the misrepresentations of the companies that issued them. The decline in the business of stock investment and speculation to its present low ebb has opened the eyes of brokers to the need of some action. The device proposed will, if wisely and properly applied, do much to restore confidence. Railroad officials will not be apt to sign misleading reports if they know that those reports are to be dissected by a skillful accountant who is backed by so powerful an institution as the New York Stock Exchange. The number and character of the signers to these petitions are such that the exchange is not likely to refuse them.

An Enemy with the Rheumatism

May be safely pooh-poohed. He is seldom active. Look out for him, though, when he has used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, for ten chances to one that beneficent restorative will make him well enough to come down upon you like a thousand of bricks when you least expect it. Dyspepsia, constipation, neuralgia, kidney complaints, and malarial maladies are among the bodily afflictions completely "knocked out" by the Bitters.

IS DOLLAR GAS IN SIGHT?

THE TRUST SAID TO BE ABOUT TO ACCEPT.

Belief that the Trust Officers Will Sign the Ordinance of Last Monday Making an All-Round Rate of $1 a Thousand—What Will Happen if They Refuse—Talk of Quo Warranto—General Municipal Gossip.

The city authorities are said to have pretty definit information to the effect that the Gas Trust will accept the ordinance passed Monday night fixing the price of gas at $1 per thousand for the entire city. It has just developed that the trust offered a uniform rate of $1.15 per thousand to city and consumer alike, including the Twenty-fifth Ward, when its conference was held with the special committee, consisting of Mayor Roche and Ald. Wheeler and Wetherell. Messrs. Kent and Cummings were both in favor of offering that rate and Mr. Gibbs opposed it. Certain of the Aldermen have learned that a portion of the gas people are ready and anxious to accept the ordinance passed Monday night, while others contend that the Council will do better by the trust than that, and are anxious to make another effort. One Alderman said the trust would be forced to accept in order to float its bonds. He thought there was no question that the franchises of the Consumers' and Equitable Companies could be forfeited, and that would burst the trust. The city could then grant new franchises and dictate terms.

The Gas Trust officials are reticent as to any contemplated program in regard to the dollar-gas ordinance. No action has as yet been taken and the only statement which they will make is that action—if anything at all is done—will be taken within the ten days given in which to accept the ordinance. If no action is taken—as they indirectly intimate is quite possible—the trust will simply stand in the position of declining to accept the ordinance.

NOTES.

It was stated yesterday that charges had been made against the quality of the coal furnished the county by Weaver, Tod & Co. Purchasing Agent Benham says he has looked the matter up and that there is nothing in it. No fault can be found with any of the coal they have supplied.

City Sealer Seeger says that since the ordinance has been passed abolishing spring-balance scales with the thumb-screw attachment he proposes to prosecute all dealers found using such scales. These attachments were used for one purpose only by the great number of dealers who purchased them—to cheat their customers. About 700 are now in use.

Charles Dennehy and a large delegation of wholesale liquor-dealers called on the Law Department yesterday to rehash the old story about compromising with the city. About sixty of these wholesale dealers are indebted to the city for back license extending to August, 1885. The City Collector says these men shall pay their license the same as other men who deal with the city.

Controller Burley yesterday received a statement from County Clerk Wulff giving the equalized valuations of the several recent annexations to Chicago. Owing to the fact that in several cases school districts and townships were divided, Mr. Wulff could not give an absolutely correct answer. His figures are: Jefferson, $192,878; Hyde Park, $11,371,070; Cicero, $925,787; total, $12,489,735.

Mayor Roche sent a letter to the County Commissioners yesterday calling attention to the necessity for a contract between the county and the bridewell managers for the keep of prisoners sent to the bridewell from the Criminal Court. There has been no contract for some two or three years, as the city wants 25 cents per diem and the county believes about 17 cents per diem is enough. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Engelhardt, Williams, and Aldrich, and a conference will be held with the city authorities.

Smoke Inspector Thompson has commenced suit against the following firms for violation of the smoke ordinance: Carsley & East, La Salle and Twenty-third streets; Stern & Adams, No. 240 Fifth avenue; N. K. Fairbank, Eighteenth and Wentworth; Tobey & Booth, Seventeenth and Dearborn; Warren Springer, Canal, near Van Buren; L. C. Huck, Eighteenth and Canal; Storey & Clark, Sixteenth and Canal; H. W. Weber Wagon Company, No. 44 North Union; G. J. Murray & Co., No. 109 Fulton; H. H. Shufeldt, Cass and Kinzie; John C. Neemes, No. 28 Michigan avenue; Edison Light Company, No. 182 Monroe.

The Public Service Committee attempted to consider the appropriation bill yesterday, but with little success. The opinion of the County Attorney that the time for the fixing of certain salaries had passed brought out considerable feeling. Mr. Williams said the President of the Board and the Chairman of the Finance Committee had played the Heathen Chinee on the board for reasons best known to themselves. The appropriation for salaries for the County Clerk's office was raised from $79,250, as recommended in the old report, to $90,000, Clerk Circuit Court from $26,650 to $28,000, Clerk Superior Court from $25,000 to $28,000, Clerk Criminal Court from $20,550 to $22,000, Clerk Probate Court from $27,020 to $29,000, Recorder of Deeds from $111,890 to $115,000, Sheriff from $135,100 to $145,000, engineer Criminal Court from $2,500 to $3,000, Poorhouse from $18,072 to $20,000, Insane Asylum from $42,176 to $45,000, and County Hospital from $48,396 to $50,000. The other items in the old report were left unchanged, except in the Treasurer's office, where it was discovered an error had been made in the former recommendation, and it was reduced from $91,105 to $75,000.

ERROR OF THE MANAGERS.

The Reason Why the War-Song Concert Was Slimly Attended.

The war-song concert given with such success at Central Music-Hall recently was repeated last evening at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. The soloists were Miss Jeannette F. Russell, Miss Alice Merrill, Miss May Farrell, John M. Hubbard, J. F. McGovern, L. S. Cole, and W. E. Watt. The Mendelssohn Male Quartet and a chorus of 100 voices, under the direction of Mr. Watt, took part. Mrs. C. D. Kestenmaker played the organ and M. O. Naramore and A. Eberhart the cornet. There were eighteen selections of patriotic and war songs on the program, including "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Old Shady," "Marching Through Georgia," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Vacant Chair."

The attendance was small. In advertising the concert nothing was said as to the method of obtaining tickets. People therefore took it for granted that they were to be purchased at the door, and, remembering the crush at Central Music-Hall, declined to make the journey on the chance of being able to obtain seats after arriving at the church. The church people, on the other hand, thought the concert would be so attractive that no previous sale of tickets would be necessary.

ECONOMY ON THE BOARD.

What the New Administration Is Trying to Do.

"Economy" is the motto of the new Board of Trade administration, and a system of general reduction of unnecessary expenditures has been inaugurated. President Wright, it will be remembered, in his retiring message recommended that a sinking fund should be established, with the purpose of a steady reduction of the board's indebtedness, and the new administration is working towards that end. The real-estate manager, Worthington, has been given the work of Assistant Secretary Fellows, resigned, in addition to his real-estate duties, and his office has been rented for $600 a year. Members are now required to make out their own checks for differences at the Clearing-House, and this measure will permit a reduction of the Clearing-House force by at least one clerk. The Clearing-House was run at a loss last year, and it is hoped in this way to make it pay a revenue during the current year. In the interest of a larger revenue from the building a sweeping reduction of rentals has been made. As an example it may be stated that the rent of Schwartz & Dupee's offices has been reduced from $9,000 to $7,500. As the result of this policy the old tenants have retained their offices and the vacant offices are filling up rapidly.

There is one recommendation of President Wright—that of taking steps to obtain a large revenue from the sale of market quotations—that will not be followed. The policy of the new administration will be to keep control of the quotations and to see that they get only into proper hands, but at the same time charge only enough for them to pay the expenses of distribution. With these provisions the cheaper and more widely distributed the quotations the better the administration will be pleased. A strong effort will be made to secure their distribution in Europe during the current year.

Get into good condition for the change of season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE HATFIELD-M'COY FEUD.

Story of the West Virginia Vendetta as Told by One of the Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17.—The nine West Virginians known as the "Hatfields," who arrived here last night in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal and the jailer of Pike County, will appear before Judge Barr of the United States District Court Monday, when the habeas corpus application of the Governor of West Virginia will be further heard.

Valentine Hatfield, the "old man" of the gang, after stating that they had been well treated while in the Pike County jail, gave the following account of the celebrated feud: "The whole trouble, so far as I know, began about six or eight years ago. I had five brothers—Ellison, Elias, Anderson, Smith, and Patterson. Ellison was the first one killed. Three of the McCoy boys shot and cut him on Blackberry Creek, on the Kentucky side, and he died the next day. The trouble, I believe, was started by one of the McCoys attempting to arrest Anderson Hatfield's son, Johnson, about 8 years old. There was a row then, but I do not remember about it. After Ellison Hatfield was killed, Talbert, Richard, and Farmer McCoy, all young men, were killed by a crowd supposed to have come from West Virginia. The killing was done on the bridge between Blackberry and Mates Creeks. The next Pike County grand jury indicted a lot of people in West Virginia. No one was arrested, however, and after that Jeff McCoy, who is Bill Daniels' brother-in-law, heard Daniels and Tom Wallace abusing the Hatfields and a quarrel ensued. McCoy attempted to arrest Wallace, and a fight took place. This resulted in Capt. Hatfield arresting McCoy, and when McCoy tried to get away he was killed by the men who were guarding him. It was said that Capt. Hatfield and Tom Wallace killed him. Some time after this a squad of men went to Randolph McCoy's house and killed one son and a daughter, and beat up his old woman. This was charged to the Hatfields, but I never knew anything about it until some time after the murders were committed.

"A short time after this a company of Pike County men was formed to follow the Hatfields and kill them. They came into West Virginia and found Jim Vance and Capt. Hatfield on a bridge near Thacker's Creek. They shot Vance to death and wounded Capt. Hatfield. After that the Kentuckians came in and captured us while we were at work on our farms. None of us resisted, and no injury was done us, but if there was any authority for confining us in jail I never heard of it."

County-Attorney J. Lee Ferguson of Pike was questioned concerning the claim of the prisoners that they were innocent. He laughed at the idea, and said that while the worst of the Hatfield crowd had not been captured, the men who are now in the Louisville Jail are undoubtedly part of the gang. He declared that the prisoners had not been unlawfully imprisoned, but after having crossed the border line between West Virginia and Kentucky had been legally arrested and taken to jail by the proper officers. He did not deny that the West Virginians had been forcibly taken from their homes, but held that the Kentuckians were justified by the dangers threatening them in taking the matter into their own hands when the West Virginia authorities refused to assist in restraining and punishing the outlaws, who had only to cross a narrow stream to commit the most atrocious crimes, and then to pass back again to safety from the law.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Beauty's chaplet none may wear
Unless teeth show ample care,
Gums so healthy, hard and red
Lips like roses' fragrance shed.
These by SOZODONT made sweet
Every sense with gladness greet.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Advice to Mothers.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

No worry, toil or trouble if you buy a genuine Automatic Sewing Machine from Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. W. & G. medallion trade-mark on every machine. No. 242 Wabash avenue.

In order to avoid all danger of ruining your health by drinking impure water, add 10 to 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

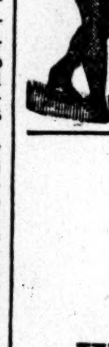
Stop at the Revere House when in Boston. European plan; rooms $1 up. Famous for its cuisine.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic, the best cough cure.

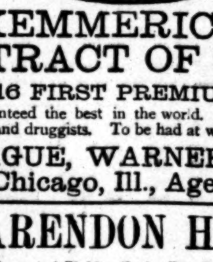
For Colds and Sore Throat no more useful article can be found than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

MADAME SCHACK'S
Abdominal and Hose SUPPORTERS.



Where shapeliness, comfort, and health are desired it is indispensable. Corpulent figures reduced and made shapely. Women need no longer suffer from weaknesses of their sex by wearing this supporter. On sale by
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.,
JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,
CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.
Circulars to non-residents of Chicago.
EARL MFG. CO., 263 State-st.



KEMMERICH'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
16 FIRST PREMIUMS.
Guaranteed the best in the world. For sale by all grocers and druggists. To be had at wholesale of
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,
Chicago, Ill., Agents.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,
NEW YORK CITY.
Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
C. H. KERNER.

THE OGLETHORPE,
BRUNSWICK BY THE SEA,
GEORGIA.
Entirely new, built of brick, with all modern improvements, is now open; accommodates 300. For further information or circular address
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager,
Proprietor of Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y., late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
A Delightful Winter Climate and Resort.
THE FINEST BATHS IN AMERICA.
Hot Spring Waters in Marble Pools and Porcelain Tubs. Unexcelled in curative powers or as a luxury. Physicians in attendance.
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
New. Open all the year. Table and every comfort. Equal to best Northern Hotel.
A. C. JUDD, Manager.

LADY AGENTS WANTED for the VAN ORDEN CORSETS. Every lady wishing *good health* and a *beautiful figure* buys them. Quick sales. Good pay. Send for terms and circular.
C. PRINGLE & CO., 13 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CANCER CURED! [illegible]

TALLAPOOSA,
GEORGIA,
As a Place of Residence and Profitable Investment.

SITUATION.

In the mountains of Northwest Georgia, in Harrison County, four miles from the Alabama line on the southern extension of the Appalachian range, in the heart of the richest mineral belt of the South, at an altitude of 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, 63 miles from Atlanta, 40 miles from Anniston and 100 miles from Birmingham.

Population and Industries

The population of Tallapoosa in 1884 was 56, one year ago 600, today from 1,500 to 2,000 people reside here, and newcomers are arriving by every train. At the present rate of increase the population of Tallapoosa will probably be 8,000 before the 1st of January, 1889.

There are over forty business houses, express, telegraph, post-office, three churches, three large hotels, one newspaper, eight sawmills and wood-working establishments, two large brick manufacturing establishments, and several minor industries.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Tallapoosa Furnace Co., O. W. Bullock, President. Capital stock, $100,000. The company is under contract to have furnace completed Dec. 1, 1888.

Tallapoosa Malleable Iron Works, N. M. Lind, President. Authorized capital stock, $100,000. The company is under contract to have works in operation Nov. 1, 1888.

Tallapoosa Steam Brick Manufactory, capacity 50,000 per day, expect to be in operation Feb. 15, 1888.

Tallapoosa Lumber Co. Capital, $10,000. Sash, door, and blind manufactory. Hope to be in operation at an early date.

In addition to above are a broom manufactory, rope manufactory, wagon manufactory, already secured. It is expected that work will be begun on these manufactories immediately, and negotiations are already in progress for the location here of several other new and important industries in the near future.

Nearly $4,000,000 capital stock, and money invested in business, is represented in the list of Tallapoosa's business houses and industries.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad (the Piedmont Air Line System) runs directly through the city, giving railroad frontage of three miles for manufactories. Three other railroads, the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus, the Carrollton & Decatur, and the Atlantic & Pacific, are either surveyed or now building, with Tallapoosa as their objective point.

Perfect Climate. Perfect Health.

The climate of Tallapoosa is a happy medium between the sub-tropical climate of Florida and the cold North. Work can be done out of doors every day in the year. The average summer temperature is 76 and winter 55, and the purest and best freestone water abounds. By its location, on an elevated plateau, perfect natural drainage is secured. Several wonderful chalybeate springs are near the city, and many people suffering from rheumatism, kidney complaints, indigestion, consumption, and general debility have been greatly benefited or permanently cured by drinking of these waters. The climate and healthfulness of Tallapoosa cannot be overdrawn.

SURROUNDED BY RICH MINERALS

Tallapoosa is situated in the heart of the richest gold and iron-bearing district of the South.

The richest of iron ores, manganese, copper, silver, gold, marble, and other minerals abound. Iron ore assays from 45 to 69 per cent metallic iron, and gold ore from $5 to $300 per ton. This company took first honorable mention on steel-making ores and marble from their property at the recent Piedmont Exposition in Atlanta.

Cost of Building and Living.

The cost of building a house in Tallapoosa is about one-third the cost of building the same house in the North. The cost of living is much less than in New England and the West, and with the mild equable climate very little fuel is necessary, and that can be obtained at one-quarter of Northern prices. Sickness is a stranger to Tallapoosa, and vegetables can be raised eight months in the year. With the present advance in real estate a home that now costs the settler $400 can probably be sold for four times that amount one year hence.

PROPERTY OF THIS COMPANY.

The property of this company consists of 2,150 acres of city lands, or 10,750 building lots, still unsold (average price ($200 each), 2,700 acres of mineral, agricultural, and timber lands of great value, and over 3,700 acres of mineral land additional under options; also Tallapoosa Hotel, houses, office, tools, negotiable notes, cash on hand, and other assets, aggregating over $100,000 in addition. The estimated value by experts of this company's property is over $8,000,000.

PRICE OF STOCK. SPECIAL.

To carry rapidly forward grading of new streets and avenues, the erection of cottages in the city to rent, and other public improvements and expenses as the directors may specify, this company have decided to offer **25,000 shares of the stock at $5.00 per share**, par value. Orders for this stock will be filled in rotation till the block is sold, when the price will probably be advanced. As it is the plan of this company to interest as many people as possible in Tallapoosa, the number of shares to be taken by any one person is not limited. Orders will be filed for 1 share, 5 shares, 50 shares, 100 shares, or any amount which the investor may think it is for his interest to purchase. It is the preference of the directors of the company that this stock shall not be held in large blocks by capitalists, but distributed among those who will benefit the city by their financial interest in it. The company to whom Birmingham, Ala., is indebted for its marvelous growth is now paying 300 per cent yearly dividend on its stock, and it is now worth $4,000 per share (par value, $100).

WE INVITE INVESTIGATION.

To show our sincerity in the claims we make for Tallapoosa and its advantages as a place of residence and investment we make the following offer: **We will cheerfully pay the traveling expenses of any person visiting Tallapoosa who does not find the place and surroundings and the property of this company as described in this advertisement or in our prospectus or other printed matter.** Let all who can do so come and personally investigate the prospects of Tallapoosa, and if not found as represented their expenses will be cheerfully paid by this Company.

SALES, $100,000 IN 90 DAYS.

The sales of building lots in Tallapoosa made by the company have amounted to over $100,000 in the last three months, and are increasing daily. Private sales in the city will amount to nearly as much more. Lots that sold for $300 only a short time ago are changing hands at from $600 to $2,000 now. This rapid increase in real estate, population, and enterprise is due solely to the magnificent mineral and agricultural resources of this section, its delightful location, and its unparalleled healthfulness.

Tallapoosa's Basis Is Co-Operation.

Those who lend their money or their influence for the building up of Tallapoosa enjoy their equal share of the benefits derived directly and personally. Every stockholder in this company who purchases a lot from the company adds the amount of the purchase money at once to the dividend fund in which he is an equal sharer with the rest. Every good word spoken for Tallapoosa, every investment he shall induce his friends to make, all adds directly to the stability of his own investment and to the amount of his dividend. This is coöperation; and this principle of making every investor and settler an interested party—directly, financially interested in the success of the enterprise—is what has made the Tallapoosa of today so successful.

COME TO THE SOUTH.

It is the most desirable place for settlers and investors in the United States today. Cities are growing up in this mineral belt like magic, and fortunes are being made rapidly by the advance of real estate and land companies' stocks. It is fast becoming the manufacturing centre of the country, and with its wealth of mineral products, its equable climate, rich soil, and remarkable healthfulness, is the most desirable field for immigration and profitable investment ever offered.

PRICES OF BUILDING LOTS.

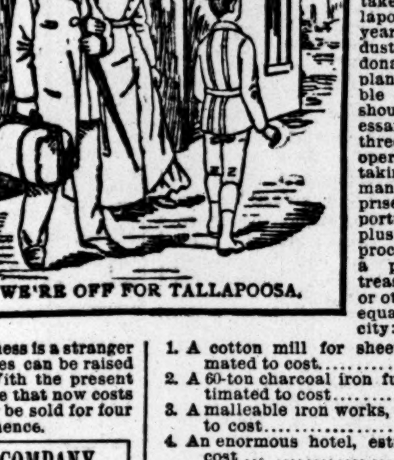
Lots 50x150, on best streets and avenues, five minutes' walk from depot—Inside Lots, $300; Corner Lots, $400; Lots 50x150, nicely located, ten minutes' walk from depot—Inside Lots from $50 to $200; Corner Lots, $75 to $250. Terms, one-third cash, which must be remitted with order; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Those desiring to purchase by mail can write us what priced lots they desire and the location wished, and we will make the selection subject to their approval at any time they may desire to inspect it.

$2,000,000 CAPITAL STOCK.

The Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Manufacturing Company is regularly incorporated, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares of $5.00 each. This stock is fully paid in the organization of the company, can never be increased, never assessed, and is subject to no personal liability. It was first offered to investors Aug. 1 at $1.00 per share, but has rapidly advanced until it is now selling at $5.00 per share.

COME AND SEE.

Nothing pleases us so well as to have people come to Tallapoosa and investigate with their own eyes. Will you not come? COME and INVESTIGATE.



WE'RE OFF FOR TALLAPOOSA.

$865,000 in Manufacturing

This company undertake to secure for Tallapoosa within three years the following industries, either by the donation of land for plant and other valuable considerations, or should it become necessary at the end of three years will coöperate with others by taking stock in such manufacturing enterprises by investing a portion of their surplus or devoting the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their treasury stock to these or other enterprises of equal benefit to the city:

1. A cotton mill for sheeting, estimated to cost	$150,000
2. A 60-ton charcoal iron furnace, estimated to cost	100,000
3. A malleable iron works, estimated to cost	100,000
4. An enormous hotel, estimated to cost	150,000
5. A furniture factory, estimated to cost	25,000
6. A sash, door, and blind factory, estimated to cost	25,000
7. A rolling mill, estimated to cost	100,000
8. A stove works, estimated to cost	75,000
9. Car works, estimated to cost	100,000
10. A wagon manufactory, estimated to cost	25,000
11. Public school building, estimated to cost	15,000
Total	$865,000

The Company offer the most liberal inducements to manufacturers who will locate in Tallapoosa. Raw material and cheap labor are abundant, and the South is fast becoming the manufacturing centre of the United States. Correspondence with manufacturers solicited.

$73,000 Expended in 90 Days.

Over $73,000 has been expended by this company in grading streets, building bridges, developing mines, advertising, etc. Their pay-roll has been as high as $3,600 per week, and all is bustle and enterprise. Over 100 new dwelling-houses are now building in this city and many more are contracted for to be erected as soon as material can be secured.

THE TALLAPOOSA HOTEL.

This Hotel, owned by the Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company, is the finest on the line of the Georgia Pacific Railroad between Anniston and Atlanta. It contains 50 elegantly furnished rooms, has a table unsurpassed, and is an excellent hotel in every particular. Rates, $2.00 per day, $9.00 per week, $32.00 per month.

THE TALLAPOOSA JOURNAL.

Is a large, enterprising paper, with a circulation of nearly 5,000, and is filled with items of interest to those interested in the welfare of Tallapoosa and her prospects. Any one thinking of investing or locating in Tallapoosa should send 50 cents in stamps for six months' subscription.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF TALLAPOOSA.

[From New York *Times*, Oct. 8, 1887.]

The Tallapoosa Company includes both Northern and Southern capitalists, its President being Col. G. W. Adair, of Atlanta, and one of the Directors being the Hon. John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia. All of the Officers and Directors are well-known men, and their purpose is to establish a large and progressive city on the site of the old Village of Tallapoosa.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Capitol*, Aug. 20, 1887: Tallapoosa is destined to be the "Denver" or "Deadwood" of the Eastern part of the Union.

Birmingham (Ala.) *Herald*, Oct. 16, 1887: One year ago Tallapoosa was hardly known to the outside world; it is now attracting men and capitalists from every section of the United States.

Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1887: This Company is one of the richest mining companies in the world—possessors of mining property, rightly developed, worth millions.

Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, Oct. 16, 1887: On arriving in Tallapoosa on every side the *Age* reporter's ears were greeted with the sound of the hammer, of the saw, and the planing and saw mills, and the general hum of a pushing and busy place.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times*, Oct. 16, 1887: There is probably no place in the South today offering more inducements to the settler, mechanic, and investor than the young and progressive City of Tallapoosa, Ga.

New Haven (Conn.) *Register*, Nov. 5, 1887: The significant characteristic of Tallapoosa is that those people who have investigated it are most thoroughly enthusiastic over its prospects.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.—An elaborate Prospectus, giving in detail full particulars of our property, illustrations of many Residences, Public Buildings, Factories, etc., Plat of City, Price List of Lots, and other information of interest to Investors and Settlers, will be mailed FREE to any any address on application.

HOW TO REMIT.—Make all remittances for Stock or Lots by Bank Draft, Postal Note, Money Order, or Currency, by Express or Registered Letter. Address,

Col. GEO. W. ADAIR, President, Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Man'f'g Co., Tallapoosa, Ga.

$5.00.
NO DISCOUNTS.
During this month will sell a line of Ladies' and Gents' Hand-Sewed Shoes, newest shapes, at $5.00.
STREETER BROS.,
Cor. State and Madison.
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

HEALTHY DIGESTION, A CLEAR COMPLEXION, BRIGHT EYES,
A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as
AREND'S
BEEF, IRON, AND WINE,
WITH PHOSPHATES,
The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.
It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.
Beware of imitations. No other preparation of similar name possesses the same medicinal qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

MARBLE, SLATE, AND WOOD
Mantels,
Grates and Tiling,
IN GOOD VARIETY.
People needing such goods will be wise to call before buying.
M. KEATING,
Factory and Warerooms.
201 to 205 South Canal-st.,
Near Van Buren-st.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Superior Court of Cook County. To the February term. The Baumer & Slomer Company et al. vs. Eugene B. Slomer et al. Bill. General No. 114,[illegible] Term No. 5,643.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of court entered February 14th, 1888, in said cause, I will, as Receiver in said cause of the Baumer & Slomer Company, sell, subject to an encumbrance of Sixty-five Hundred Dollars ($6,500.00) the leasehold interest in the premises upon which the mill of the Baumer & Slomer Company is situated at the corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, and also the buildings, machinery, tools, engines, boilers, and all other implements, and goods, and chattels belonging or appertaining to the said mill (except stock on hand and raw materials) at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the premises of the said The Baumer & Slomer Company, corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the twenty-seventh (27th) day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said sale will be made subject to the approval of the court, and will be in bulk. ARNOLD HEAP, Receiver, 97 Washington-st., Room 53.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1888.
BUTZ & ESCHENBURG, Attorneys.

MARVELOUS EFFICACY. SUNBURN, CHAPS, REDNESS, CHILBLAINS, AND Light cutaneous affections are cured by CREME SIMON, recommended by all doctors of Paris and adopted by every lady of fashion; it whitens, fortifies, and perfumes the skin and gives a velvety appearance.
J. SIMON, 36 Rue de Provence, Paris, and
PARK & TILFORD, New York.
For Sale by Druggists and the Principal Fancy Goods Stores.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1.
J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York.
Interesting pamphlets sent free.

Nickel Plating.
Registers Plated, Gas-Fixtures, Lamps, Harness Trimmings, etc., plated, bronzed and cleaned. General plating, polishing, bronzing, etc. Work taken and delivered. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, Telephone 3401. 25 Ohio-st.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp.
The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE
And others suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT. Thousands cured in every State in the Union have been cured. ELECTRICITY instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear the same belt. ELECTRIC SUSPENSORIES free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 700 cured in '86. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE 99 E. RANDOLPH ST. WATRY SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Opera Glasses. Artificial Human Eyes.

"HOME EXERCISER" for Brain Workers and Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. [illegible] Prof. D. L. Dowd. [illegible]

Fine Office & Bank Fittings. BRASS & WIRE WORK. A. H. ANDREWS & CO. 195 Wabash.

GAS FIXTURES
At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade. [illegible] 67 and 69 South Canal-st., near Madison.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. John W. Parmelee, whose illness was so serious that he was given up by the doctors, was yesterday out riding with his physician.

The Young People's Progressive Union gave a masquerade at No. 159 Twenty-second street. There was a good attendance and it was a pleasant affair.

A. H. Stoltenberg, C. E., read a paper before the Technical Society of Chicago last night favoring the electric storage motor of Edmund Julien for street-cars.

Charles D. Irwin delivered a lecture at the First Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, for the benefit of the child's free bed in the Presbyterian Hospital. His subject was "India." It was illustrated with the stereopticon.

The Rev. T. G. Milsted delivered an interesting lecture before the North Shore Club last evening. The subject was "The Prehistoric Ages of the Earth." This is the first of a series of lectures to be delivered before the club every alternate Friday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 32° above zero; 9 a. m., 33°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 37°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 41°; 6 p. m., 37°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.42.

Judge Horton took under advisement until Monday the arguments for a commutation of sentence for Dominick O'Malley. He was given two years in the penitentiary for killing Martin O'Neill with a pair of scissors in "Little Hell" last October. The motion for a new trial was withdrawn.

Miss Beatrice Waterhouse, daughter of Mr. C. K. Waterhouse, No. 928 West Monroe street, entertained a party of friends last evening at a private masquerade. Miss Waterhouse assumed the character of a Russian peasant, and was assisted in the reception of the guests by Miss Edna Waterhouse, as a "court lady." The unmasking was at 10 o'clock. Dancing and refreshments made up the program.

The trial of James W. Sykes on a charge of issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts and defrauding the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company out of a large sum of money was to have come up yesterday. On a previous trial last term the jury disagreed. Attorneys Leonard Swett and Joseph Sleeper are defending. Owing to Mr. Sleeper's illness and Mr. Swett's engagements the trial was postponed until a week from Monday.

W. E. Richardson, at one time a member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, died Thursday night at his home in Kansas City, where he had resided for some time. His sickness was Bright's disease. Mr. Richardson came to Chicago in 1852, and was in the meat-packing business with B. P. Hutchinson and Sidney Kent for several years. The body is expected to arrive in Chicago today for interment at Graceland. Funeral services will not be held in this city.

The jury in the Hirsch murder trial are still out. Arguments were finished before the noon adjournment yesterday, and in the afternoon after the instructions had been read the jury went out at 3 o'clock. Judge Horton went home at 5 o'clock and instructed the bailiffs to keep the jury together and have them report this morning. Theodore Kirsch and Louis Phillips were charged with killing blacksmith Louis Elbe at his shop, No. 3106 Archer avenue. Phillips has been discharged.

Yesterday's papers mentioned the arrest in Milwaukee of Henry Newman, a saloonkeeper charged with obtaining liquors, etc., by false pretenses. The warrant was sworn out by M. Schrieber of Milwaukee, the representative of the Cook Distilling Company of Buffalo, N. Y. It was also stated that a number of Chicago liquor houses had been victimized. As far as could be ascertained no Chicago houses were. They knew Newman, and gave him no credit.

The Governing Board of the Protective Agency for Women and Children held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. The total number of cases considered by the agency during the month was thirty-eight, in each of which the ladies met with gratifying success. In a statement signed by the President, Mrs. Caroline M. Brown, the agency declares that it has no intention of interfering in the Brushingham-Parker matter, and that the statement that they had taken action in the case was based on a misapprehension.

One of the side issues of the Crocker divorce case is still pending in Justice Going's court. Paul Goettche, who is mixed up in the divorce case, charges Mrs. Crocker, Thomas Logan, and John Phillips with conspiracy and robbery. He says that Feb. 1 he was enticed into the room occupied by these men at No. 88 Desplaines street. They knocked him down, and while Mrs. Crocker held a revolver at his head they robbed him of some valuable papers in the case and $6. The case came up yesterday afternoon. Little evidence was heard and it was postponed until next Thursday.

Cornelius Harenberg is a bricklayer. His wife is much younger than he and quite pretty. Bernardus Schrikema, a sturdy young mechanic, boarded with the Harenbergs at No. 334 Henry street. Thursday night Bernardus asked Herenberg to get some beer, handing him 25 cents. The husband concluded that the boarder wanted to get him out of the way. At the bottom of the stairs he pulled off his shoes and crept back. He saw Bernardus with both arms around his wife. He broke in the door, threw the shoes at the couple, smashed the furniture and the boarder's organ. Schrikema gave bail for his appearance. Harenberg will be arrested on warrants taken out by his wife and the boarder.

Barnet Burnstein and Max Goldstein, who were arrested Thursday, have been identified by Mrs. Rebecca Lechner, of No. 94 Judd street, as the men who attempted to rob her the night of Jan. 30. The men, who claim to be tailors, were arrested on the complaint of Abraham Cohn, of No. 521 Canal street, who says that they roomed with him until one night when they went away with his watch and chain. Mrs. Lechner was awakened by the movements of the men in her room the night they attempted to rob her. She screamed and one of the intruders, menacing her with a large knife, declared he would kill her if she made a noise. Two policemen, who had heard her cries, ran up to the front door. The burglars jumped from a rear window and escaped. The knife was left on the floor. Mrs. Lechner says she saw both their faces distinctly.

Before Justice Brayton yesterday morning the case of alleged assault with intent to murder preferred against Dr. Borland, resident physician of St. Luke's Hospital, by ex-Superintendent Martin was up for hearing. The witnesses in support of Martin's story failed to corroborate his description of the scene, and rather established the theory of just provocation for the assault. It appears that Martin, in his official capacity as Superintendent, had said or done something which Dr. Borland took exception to, and about which he wrote to Mr. Ackerman, who is the superior of both gentlemen. This letter falling into Martin's hands the latter taxed Borland with it in language the reverse of parliamentary. Martin only weighs 110 pounds, and as the doctor is somewhat of an athlete the latter resented in a manner more forcible than polite, the result being a pair of black eyes and a charge of assault to commit murder. The case was continued till today at 2 o'clock for medical testimony.

Optigrove's Wrath Had Cooled.

E. A. C. Du Plaine, who was charged by George L. Optigrove of No. 72 Randolph street with criminal intimacy with the latter's wife, was honorably discharged by Justice Smith, the complainant having failed to put in an appearance. When the case was called Attorney John T. Long said that he had been retained by Optigrove in the case, but desired to drop it. He said that the complainant had caused Mr. Du Plaine's arrest without consulting counsel. Optigrove had then come to him and retained him in the case. The young man went out Monday to procure evidence. He had returned Tuesday or Wednesday and reported that he had little success. Since that time his attorney had not seen him, and Mr. Long said that he desired to wash his hands of the affair. Mr. Du Plaine said that Thursday afternoon Optigrove visited him in his office, No. 66 South Canal street, and offered to settle the case, but Mr. Du Plaine refused to talk to his visitor, and Optigrove left.

An Invitation to Bishop Ireland to Lecture in Chicago.

A large number of citizens irrespective of creed have united in extending an invitation to Bishop Ireland of St. Paul to come here and repeat his celebrated lecture on "Intemperance; Our Duty in Regard to the Evil," which he gave at Central Music-Hall five years ago.

The Boodlers' Cases.

The attorneys for the boodlers have not decided to take the two cases—the omnibus and McDonald's—to the Supreme Court. Alexander Sullivan and William Browne, who represent the omnibus batch, said that they had not secured a copy of the decision, and that it was safe to say that the case would be taken to the Supreme Court; that they were shy of the question as to whether all the six boodlers would appeal. It is probable that some of them will not, but will begin serving time without further delay. W. S. Forrest and Judge Beckwith, who represent McDonald, took no steps yesterday, although it is understood that his case will be taken up. The probable program in either case was outlined in yesterday's TRIBUNE—an application for supersedeas and bail before the full bench at the next term, which begins March 6 at Ottawa.

THEY ARE AGITATED ABOUT LARD.

Board of Trade People Going to Washington to Deny Certain Stories.

It is quite probable that a special meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade Directory will be held this afternoon for the purpose of appointing a committee to visit Washington and represent the board in the lard investigation. The committee must be on the ground Wednesday; hence the necessity for immediate action. The board feels that, in view of the wild statements made by Fairbank and others concerning the situation, it cannot afford to stand still and let them pass unrefuted, especially as any statements discreditable to Chicago's product are being telegraphed broadcast over the known world. The one thing that has induced the board to put on its war paint is the statement before the committee that Chicago "prime steam lard," in which all the trading on the Board of Trade is done, is adulterated with cottonseed oil, tallow, etc. Nobody pretends to deny that "refined lard" is so adulterated, but the statement as to "prime steam lard" is emphatically denounced by packers, refiners, bankers, and brokers as entirely false.

As a matter of fact "Board of Trade lard" is pure, any statements to the contrary notwithstanding. The rules of the board have always provided that all lard in which trading was done under its inspection should be the product of the hog. The rules now read as follows:

Standard prime steam lard shall be solely the product of the trimmings and other fat parts of hogs rendered in tanks by the direct application of steam, and without subsequent change in grain or character by the use of agitators or other machinery, except as such change may unavoidably come from transportation; shall have proper color, flavor, and soundness for keeping, and no material which has been salted shall be included. The name and location of the renderer and the grade of the lard shall be plainly branded on each package at the time of packing.

This change was made to provide against any mixing, the provision as to the change of grain by agitators effectually excluding the use of oil, stearine, etc., which can only be mixed with lard by agitation. The lard sold as "contract" under the rules of the board has always been the pure product of the hog, except during the McGeoch excitement, and then the exception was due to the taking advantage of the rules, which were not explicit enough to cover a new process of mixing.

The present movement by the packing interests, seconded by the Board of Trade, is not directed against the sale of refined lard, but simply against the selling of it to people who buy it in utter ignorance of the fact that it is not the pure Board of Trade article.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF REA.

What He Found Out in Washington About the Pension Question.

John P. Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, bound to his home in Minneapolis from the Springfield Encampment. He was asked about the probable passage of the Grand Army Pension bill and its approval by the President. Said he:

"I had a conversation with Mr. Cleveland about Jan. 19 regarding pension matters. I told him why I thought our bill ought to pass. His views on pension questions satisfied me entirely, and I have the impression that when our bill is laid before him he will approve it. You understand, though, that he made no promises whatever.

"I think the majority of the soldiers who will be benefited by this bill are men who fought through the war. Men who had the sand to stand up under every hardship and who, if they did feel sick and worn out, were kept at their posts by a strong sense of duty. They were men whose constitutions were broken while they were discounting the future. Such men are now suffering disabilities directly traceable to the war. Though they have no hospital record they ought to be helped."

"I am glad that the Springfield Encampment sat down on the universal $8-a-month pension bill," remarked Maj. J. W. Burst, who was with Gen. Rea. "It isn't just that sixty-day men who joined toward the end of the war should receive as much pension as those who fought through the war."

"No, not until our poor and suffering soldiers are relieved," put in Gen. Rea.

"The short-term fellows had a large delegation at Springfield," continued Maj. Burst, "but they were utterly annihilated. The State Encampments of New York and Massachusetts indorsed the bill, but Massachusetts is back-tracking on the matter now."

Maj. Burst is a member of the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army.

SUBURBAN.

Pullman.

A movement has been quietly started towards annexing the new Hyde Park to Chicago. A petition to that effect is being secretly circulated among the voters of this section. Only those who started the movement and those who affixed their signatures know who has signed it. The saloon element of Kensington originated the movement, and is making a thorough canvass of the citizens to ascertain how many advocates of annexation there are. They fear that if the Supreme Court decides in favor of annexation the Pullman faction will be strong enough to make the new Hyde Park a prohibition town. It is the intention to present the petition to the County Board at the last moment, giving only sufficient time to allow for posting the legal notices. The object of this is to prevent any of the signers from changing their opinions and withdrawing their names from the petition. Should Hyde Park be declared by the Supreme Court not annexed the movement will have to be dropped. The leaders of the scheme are confident of success at the polls.

A meeting of Republicans was held in the Arcade, with O. L. Chadwick in the chair. The object was to prepare a temporary organization and call a meeting for next Monday evening to form the Pullman Republican Club, for State, county, and National elections, and to select six delegates for the convention of the Republican Clubs to be held at Springfield March 8. A committee was appointed to secure a room and extend a notice of the meeting to all Republicans in Pullman.

Ladies dining at the Saratoga, 155 Dearborn street, before going to matinée, will be presented with a bouquet.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Edward Buckley, Carrie Luther, Delavan, Wis.	47—26
Frank Peterson, Annie Hoffmeyer	22—24
Albert Goetz, Mary Katowska	36—40
Schmuel M. Sager, Annie Friedman	25—23
William Read, Annie Murdoch	25—30
Fred Sandquist, Pullman, Ida C. Petterson, same	27—21
Peter C. Hansen, South Chicago, Wilhelmine C. E. Neumann, Colehour	26—18
August Henning, Louise Haase	21—20
John D. Cleveland, Rogers Park, Bertha L. Craig, same	26—18
Theodore W. Grover, Alba L. Olson	21—20
Louis R. Miller, Lake View, Minnie Taber, same	18—19
Angus McMillan, Emma Schiller	21—19
Ferdinand Wandersee, Emilie Buch	32—29
Henrich Schnakenberg, Lizzie Ehlers	25—23
Bernhard Granvold, Johanna Hansen	25—25
John A. Kutterer, Tillie Stolting	25—24
Samuel Vapinsky, Bessie Levi	25—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BAILEY—At Maywood, Ill., Feb. 16, Allie J., son of Reuben J. and the late Lydia Marie Bailey, aged 10 years.
Funeral private, at 2 p. m., Feb. 17.

BAIRD—Friday, Feb. 17, Sarah Helen Baird, beloved wife of John S. Baird, aged 29 years.
Funeral from residence, 3818 Prairie-av., Sunday, at 2 p. m.

CALLANAN—The funeral of the late John Callanan will take place from his late residence, No. 344 Austin-av., Sunday, Feb. 19, at 11 a. m. sharp. Carriages to Calvary. Friends invited to attend.

EDWARDS—Feb. 17, William John Edwards, aged 34 years 8 months.
Funeral Sunday, Feb. 19, at 1 p. m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Messing, No. 3524 Dearborn-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

FOX—At the residence of his parents, 163 Cleveland-av., Robert, infant son of John and Kitty Fox, aged 5 months and 10 days.
Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock by carriages to Calvary.

GRADY—Feb. 16, Margaret Grady.
Funeral Sunday, at 10 o'clock, from her cousin's residence, Edward Hogan, 179 South Green-st., by carriages to Calvary.

HEBARD—At Braidwood, Ill., Feb. 15, Benjamin B., husband of Harriet Hebard, aged 59 years.

HUEHL—Maria Huehl (nee Portmann), beloved wife of Bernhard Huehl, aged 60 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 1016 North Halsted-st., Monday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

HOADLEY—At Prospect Park, Ill., Feb. 17, Nelson Hoadley, aged 81 years 11 months and 13 days.
Funeral notice hereafter.

JAMESON—Feb. 17, at his residence, 151 South Morgan-st., L. B. Jameson, of Bright's disease, aged 60 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MULLANE—At the residence of her son-in-law, John Bonner, No. 803 Washington-boulevard, Feb. 17, Jane Mullane, widow of Dennis Mullane of Detroit, Mich., aged 76 years.
The remains will be taken to Detroit, where funeral services will be held.
☞ Detroit papers please copy.

MULCAHEY—Feb. 17, John, beloved son of Jeremiah and Nora Mulcahey, No. 16 Seymour-st., aged 3 years and 2 months.
Funeral Sunday, Feb. 19, at 10:30, by carriage to Calvary.

MURPHY—Feb. 15, at the Mother House, St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind., Sister Mary of St. Joannes (Katy Murphy) daughter of the late Denis Murphy of Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, sister of Mrs. Fitzgerald (Public Library) and Thomas and John R. Murphy of this city.
Requiscat in pace.

O'TOOLE—Feb. 17, at the residence of his parents, Forty-third-st. and Ashland-av., Lukie, son of Luke (Assessor of the Town of Lake) and Anne O'Toole, aged 7 years 2 months and 17 days.
Funeral Sunday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

PARKES—Feb. 17, 1888, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. N. E. Myers, No. 708 State-st., Adjutant G. H. Parkes, late of the Salvation Army, aged 28 years.
Funeral from the above address Monday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.
☞ Los Angeles (Cal.) and Sheffield (England) papers please copy.

PLATT—Feb. 17, at his residence, No. 459 South Clinton-st., of paralysis, Jacob F. Platt, aged 74 years 1 month and 8 days.
Funeral notice hereafter.
☞ Philadelphia, Albany, and Syracuse papers please copy.

RATTY—Feb. 17, 1888, at her residence, Southport-av., near Graceland-av., Lake View, Lizzie Egan, wife of N. F. Ratty, aged 26 years.
Funeral Sunday at 11:30 a. m. to Mount Carmel Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ Detroit and Ottawa papers please copy.

RAGGIO—Feb. 17, Joseph L., son of Joseph and Mary Raggio, aged 5 months.
Funeral Sunday, Feb. 19, 10:30 a. m., from residence, southwest corner of Polk-st. and Fourth-av., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family cordially invited.

SCALA—Feb. 17, Charles, infant son of Louis and Rose Scala, aged 21 days.
Funeral from parents' residence, No. 4424 Dearborn-st., Feb. 19 at 11 a. m., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

SCHLUTER—Thursday, 11:30 p. m., at No. 104 North Desplaines-st., Helen Schluter, wife of J. H. Schluter, aged 53 years.
Funeral will be held at the house Sunday at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Waldheim.

WADHAMS—The funeral of the late Seth Wadhams will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Rush and Superior-sts., Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WELLES—Feb. 17, Harry T. Welles, aged 17 years 4 months and 24 days, oldest son of Fred L. and Mary T. Welles.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 312 West Adams-st., Sunday, Feb. 19, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Thirty-ninth-st. and Prairie-av., the Rev. Dr. Riley of Nashotah will hold a week's mission, Sunday, Feb. 19-26; daily sermons, morning, afternoon, and evening; all Christian people invited.

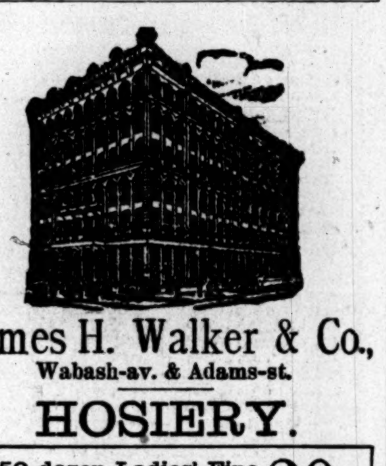
CAPT. JOHN BROWN JR. WILL LECTURE Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the First M. E. Church Block, Clark and Washington-sts., on "Intoxicating Drinks, Tobacco, and Debt in Their Relations to the Labor Question."

IN BEHALF OF MISS ABBIE A. BIRDSALL, Mrs. J. Bridsall, Miss M. Jennie Birdsall of this city, and Miss Nettie Birdsall of Bozeman, Mont., return thanks to all who in any way contributed toward the concert held Thursday night, Feb. 16, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church. In particular they wish to express their appreciation of the kindness of Mr. C. Jay Smith, the originator of the benefit.

THE FRENCH LITERARY CLUB WILL PRESENT Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at 45 Randolph-st., the comedy of "Klephte" (which was unavoidably omitted last week), together with musical selections by Mlle. Helen Smith, Mme. G. A. Lyman, and M. Hess.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIRST Ward Republican Club held in Club-Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Thirteenth Ward will meet tonight at its hall, No. 1 South Wood-st., at 8 o'clock.
S. H. TOURTELLOTTE, Secy.



James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

HOSIERY.

150 dozen Ladies' Fine Gauge, Full Fashioned, Striped Cotton Hose, value 40c pair........... 29c Pair.

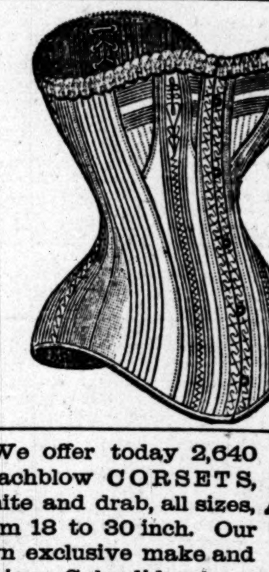
50 dozen Children's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knee, with white feet, all sizes, reduced to................. 25c Pair.

We offer extra value in Men's Cotton Half Hose, Plain and Stripe Goods, sold regularly at 40c..... 25c Pair.

Ribbons and Handkerchiefs.

500 pieces No. 16 Silk Ribbons, fancy velvet stripe, crown edge and cord edge, satin and gros grain, all at............... 25c Yard.

Ladies' White Sheer Drawn Work,
Ladies' H. S. Colored Embroidered,
Ladies' H. S. Printed Border,
Gents' H. S. Printed Border.
These are goods worth up to 35c. 15c Each.



We offer today 2,640 Peachblow CORSETS, white and drab, all sizes, from 18 to 30 inch. Our own exclusive make and design. Splendid value. 48c Each.

GLOVES.

50 doz. 4 and 5 button Kid and Undressed Kid Gloves, ranging in value from $1.00 to $1.50 pair, all sizes.................. 75c Pair.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling. Sold by C. Jevne & Co., 110 Madison-st.; Chas. H. Slack, Madison-st. and Wabash-av.; "The Fair," State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"God Bless the Duke of Argyle".

The most distressing forms of itching and inflammatory diseases of the skin and scalp are instantly relieved and permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies when all others fail. Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age.

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the Cuticura Remedies. They have enabled me to escape years of suffering. You may use my name as a reference, and any one who wants to know about my case may write me, inclosing stamp.
W. B. BROOKS, 47 Grove-st., Providence, R. I.

I am a canvasser, and one year ago I was badly afflicted with salt rheum, so that I was unable to walk. I tried the Cuticura Remedies, and they entirely cured me.
F. E. PERRY, Rome, N. Y.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Two years ago I was attacked with eczema. I cannot tell you what I suffered. I was the most forlorn spectacle you ever saw. Charles Kennedy, of this place, showed me your pamphlet on skin diseases, and among them I found the description suitable to my case. I bought the Cuticura Remedies. I took seven bottles, with the Cuticura and Soap, and the result is a permanent cure. I thought I would wait and see if it would come back, but it has proved all you said it would do, so I will say God bless you and yours.
THOS. L. GRAY, Leavertown, Ohio.

I, John J. Case, D. D. S., having practised dentistry in this country for thirty-five years, and being well known to thousands hereabouts, with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the Cuticura Remedies cured me of Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.
JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S.
Newton, N. J.

The Cuticura Remedies have permanently cured me of dandruff and facial eruptions when all other remedies had failed. For nine months my head has been entirely free from the slightest signs of dandruff, and my skin is as clear as when I was a boy.
LOU THOMPSON, New Britain, Conn.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

THE FAST LINE
TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY

	*7.30 p. m.	10.30 p. m.	8.00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
Arrive La Crosse,	4.35 a. m.	8.35 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
" St. Paul,	9.30 a. m.	1.50 p. m.	10.45 p. m.
" Minneapolis,	10.10 a. m.	2.35 p. m.	11.15 p. m.

*Through coaches on this train heated by steam.

The best Pullman Sleeping Cars and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on all through trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

☞ This is the Route of the Fast Mail Service for the Northwest.

TICKET OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

No. 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

☞For tickets and sleeping car reservations apply at Ticket Offices as above, or write or wire to F. A. MILLER, Ass't General Passenger Agent, 63 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOOK AT THIS, YE RENTERS!

Would you like a cozy house of nine rooms and all modern improvements, including a good, dry cellar, bath-room, etc., for a price less per month than the rent of such a place in the city? You had better go with COL. CLARKE any fine afternoon (free fare) to

MORGAN PARK,

The high, healthy, beautiful suburb and educational centre, 13 miles southwest of the Chamber of Commerce, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. The above house and 50-foot lot can be purchased for a sum not exceeding $32 per month, including all interest, by a cash payment of $300, and more or less costly places in proportion. Send for pamphlet giving different styles of houses, etc., to
GEORGE R. CLARKE, Room 111, 169 Jackson-st.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest. CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
CHICAGO: 60—66 W. Monroe Street. ST. LOUIS: 815—819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.
Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

TRIAL ORDERS FOR
SHIRTS
SOLICITED BY
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved; 25 years' experience.

ALL PERSONS intending to travel in EUROPE may obtain valuable information free by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. SPRING STYLES, representing all Leading Shapes for dress and business. 148 STATE-ST.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write to Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

AUCTION!

Opening Spring Sales,

Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS!

We will offer at this sale entirely fresh stocks of seasonable goods, just received, including

Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces,
Curtains, Curtain Nets, Dress Shirts,
Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Jerseys,
Shawls, Linen Table Cloths, Towels and Crashes,
Ladies' and Gents' Spring Underwear and Hosiery,
Lace, Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkfs.

AT 1 P. M.,

After Lunch has been served, we will sell a very choice line of

CARPETS

Of every grade from Cottage to Body Brussels. Also Rugs and Oilcloths.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

Opening Sale of Clothing.

Clothing merchants will do well to notice that we will start the season by selling a very large consignment from prominent Eastern manufacturers of

Men's Suits (Coats, Pants, and Vests),
Men's Pants in all grades,
Youths' Suits (Coats, Pants, and Vests),
Children's Suits (Jackets and Pants).

All seasonable goods, guaranteed full and regular sizes. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION

BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
RUBBERS.

We will sell a first-class line of goods, not often seen in an auction sale, and as they are for quick disposal dealers should take notice and not forget this sale.

We will also offer at this sale Boots and Shoes equal to any JOBBER'S STOCK, and at the prices they will be sold for will assist any dealer to trade. A call and examination will convince that the goods are bargains all the way through, and we guarantee regular and perfect in every respect. An inspection will be sure to please.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By order of and for account of

FIRE UNDERWRITERS

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Feb. 23,

Commencing at 10 a. m. sharp, at stores

214 & 216 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE SALVAGE STOCK OF

McKEE & BRANHAM, of Indianapolis,

3,500 Cases

Men's, Women's, Boys', and Child's

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

Not a pair damaged by fire. A small portion were slightly wet, but now in fine condition. Merchants wanting LEADERS that are still prime goods, and that can be bought to pay a fine profit, should most certainly be here.

Terms cash with guarantee of no fire damage.

Goods ready for inspection three days before sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage and Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Fire Salvage Sale!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

On Friday, Feb. 24, 1888,

AT 10 A. M.,

We will sell, by order of the Fire Underwriters, at our salesrooms 200 & 202 MADISON-ST., Chicago, the Salvage Stock of the late fire on the premises of Messrs. F. W. RUFF & CO. (The Bee-Hive), Evansville, Ind., comprising:

Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Dress Goods, Table Linens,
Domestics, Notions,
Ladies' & Gents' Underwear,
Corsets, Blankets,
Gossamers, Shawls,
Cloaks, etc., etc.

☞ The inventoried value of the above stock is $40,000. The greater portion was saved in original condition and will be Guaranteed Free from Burn, and those that show fire marks will be sold in separate lots.

ALSO,

Marine Underwriters' Sale

OF

125 Cases and Bales

Staple Domestic Dry Goods,

Being partially wet by fresh water only on the voyage of Prop. Waverly, comprising Cases Bleached Muslins in Fruit of the Loom, Farwell, Cabot, and other brands; Cases Amoskeag Tickings in A, B, C, D, G, and H, and Garniture Satine brands; Cases Amoskeag York and Everett Denims, Cases Slaters' Cambrics, Bales Brown Sheetings.

The above goods were received too late to put in our previous sale, and consequently were redried and put in merchantable condition.

☞ These goods were consigned to Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Slater & Sons, and were on board the Waverly at the time she sprang a leak.

☞ These goods are arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

☞ Goods will be on exhibition for examination on morning of sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Feb. 23, 9:30 a. m.

200 AND 202 MADISON-ST.,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

10 crates Lustre Band, 10 crates Tea Sets, 10 crates Printed Chamber Sets, White Granite, C. C., Porcelain, Rock, and Yellow Ware, 100 dozen Library Lamps, 300 dozen Assorted Brackets, Burners, Chimneys, Shades, etc.; 5,000 barrels Table Glassware. At 11 o'clock sharp—100,000 Cigars; also 20 cases Assorted Door-Knobs. Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FIRE

SALVAGE SALE

By Order Underwriters

On Friday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M. Sharp,

At 202 Madison-st.

THE STOCK OF

F. W. RUFF & CO.,

(The Bee-Hive,) Evansville, Ind.,

Dry Goods Dealers.

The inventoried value is

$40,000.

The small portion that shows fire marks will be sold in separate lots. Terms cash.

SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage and Wrecking Co.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING,

Immense Sale

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Pianos, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

IMPORTANT.

Chattel Mortgage Sale!

Monday Morning, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock,

Contents of 2 Dwellings,

42 ROOMS,

267 & 269 EAST INDIANA-ST.,

NEAR STATE,

Furniture and Carpets Nearly New,

Used only a few months.

Cost Over $7,000.

Elegant Upright Folding Beds, Plush Parlor Furniture, Dressing Cases, Walnut, Cherry, and Ash Chamber Sets, Bookcases, Desks, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Engravings, &c. Fine Bedding, 2,000 yds. Wilton and Brussels Carpets, contents Dining-rooms, Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, and Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c. Large Range, Parlor Stoves, &c., &c.

Sale positive. No postponement.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By O'NEILL & SIMON.

Wholesale Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st., Chicago.

Important Auction Sale

OF

Damaged Rubbers!

Salvage from the Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Fire, by order of the Underwriters,

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 9:30 a. m.

Several Hundred Cases of

Rubber Shoes, Rubber Boots,
Cloth Rubbers, &c.,

Slightly Damaged by Water—No Burn.

700 Cases New Spring Boots and Shoes

Will be offered at this sale.

Auction Sale of a Bankrupt Stock of

Dry Goods and Notions

On Thursday, Feb. 23, at 9:30 a. m.

Likewise a Fine Line of Laces,
A General Stock of Dry Goods,
47 Cases of Fine Clothing,
A Merchant Tailor's Bankrupt Stock.

Crockery! - Crockery!

47 Casks of New Jersey Crockery

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 p. m.

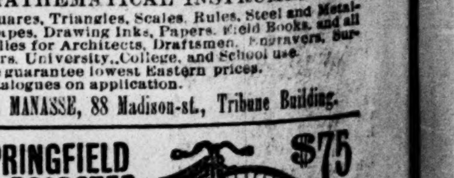
O'NEILL & SIMON, Auctioneers.

BOOKSELLERS

AND

STATIONERS

Attending the FANCY GOODS CONVENTION are respectfully invited to examine our line of



MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T Squares, Triangles, Scales, Rules, Steel and Metallic Tapes, Drawing Inks, Papers, Field Books, and all supplies for Architects, Draftsmen, Engravers, Surveyors, University, College, and School use.
We guarantee lowest Eastern prices.
Catalogues on application.
L. MANASSE, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

SPRINGFIELD ROADSTER

SAFETY WHEEL.

$75

Headers impossible. Hill climbing made easy. Best coaster. Workmanship and material A1. Money cannot buy any better. Send for catalogue.

Chas. F. Stokes,
293 Wabash Av.
CHICAGO
ILL.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It is invaluable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs, and Organs, Colds, Exhaustion, and all pains and disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. and $1. at Druggists.

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GO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTION,
y, Feb. 23, 9:30 a.m.
D 202 MADISON-ST.
RY AND GLASSWARE
re Band, 10 crates Tea Sets, 30
Chamber Sets, White Granite, C.
ock., and Yellow Ware, 100 dozen
300 dozen Assorted Brackets,
eys, Shades, etc.; 5,000 barrels
. At 11 o'clock sharp—100,000
Assorted Door-Knobs.
country merchants.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
TIRE
AGE SALE
der Underwriters
b. 24, at 10 A. M. Sharp,
02 Madison-st.
E STOCK OF
RUFF & CO.,
Hive,) Evansville, Ind.,
oods Dealers.
ventoried value is
40,000.
portion that shows fire
sold in separate lots.
SAMUEL GANS,
n Salvage and Wrecking Co.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
. FLERSHEIM & CO.
IS MORNING,
ense Sale
RE, CARPETS,
ral Household Goods,
Merchandise, &c.
N, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
ORTANT.
Mortgage Sale!
, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock,
s of 2 Dwellings,
OOMS,
AST INDIANA-ST.,
AR STATE.
Carpets Nearly New,
y a few months.
ver $7,000.
Folding Beds, Plush Parlor
g Cases, Walnut, Cherry,
Sets, Bookcases, Desks,
iers, Mirrors, Lace Cur-
&c. Fine Bedding, 2,000
russels Carpets, contents
s, Sideboards, Chairs, and
ery, Glass, &c., &c. Large
ing, &c., &c.,
postponement.
LERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
ILL & SIMON.
4 and 166 Market-st., Chicago.
Auction Sale
OF
Rubbers!
ips, Dodge & Palmer Fire,
the Underwriters,
b. 21, at 9:30 a.m.
ndred Cases of
, Rubber Boots,
bbers, &c.,
by Water—No Burn.
ring Boots and Shoes
red at this sale.
Bankrupt Stock of
and Notions
h. 23, at 9:30 a. m.
Line of Laces,
of Dry Goods,
Clothing.
r's Bankrupt Stock.
- Crockery!
Jersey Crockery
eb. 21, at 2 p. m.
SIMON, Auctioneers.
ELLERS
ND
ONERS
OODS CONVENTION are
o examine our line of
INSTRUMENTS.
s, Rules, Steel and Metal-
pers, Field Books, and all
rtsmen. Surveyors,
s, and School use.
tern prices.
-st., Tribune Building.
$75
Belmont av. bet. Ashland-av. and Wood-st.
Sale Positive.
Terms Easy.
Title Perfect.
Deed and Abstract Free.
Take Madison-st. cars to Ashland-av., then
Belmont-av. cars to the property.
Apply to
SAMUEL GANS,
Salvage and Wrecking Co.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
SORNS.
Stops all pain. Ensures
HISCOX & CO., N.Y.
UMPTIVE
Indigestion! Yet
Accident Policy
Three and Six
all pains and disorders
Sold by all druggists.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

ENGLAND'S LAST PROMISE

HER NAVY PLEDGED TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN CASE OF WAR.

It Will Guard the Italian and Austrian Coast—One of Salisbury's Personal Arrangements—France's Active Negotiations for a Russian Treaty—English Papers Still Discussing Mr. Blaine's Letter and the Fisheries Negotiations—Ministerial Changes Contemplated.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The exact relation which England occupies to the Powers composing the triple alliance may, I believe, be defined as not an engagement but an understanding. There is no treaty, no promise, no written undertaking of any kind by which Italy could in the event of war call upon Great Britain for help. But Lord Salisbury has given both Prince Bismarck and Sig. Crispi assurances which they regard as satisfactory. They may be called personal, but they are binding on the Prime Minister so long as he remains Prime Minister. Should Italy be attacked, an English fleet will protect the Italian coast. This is something more than mere conjecture. It has twice been affirmed by the leading Conservative organ, which, as a rule, discusses foreign affairs in accordance with Ministerial wishes and not without official knowledge. A leading Vienna paper asserts the same thing, and extends the English obligation to the defense of the Austrian coast. the Government has twice been questioned on the subject in the House of Commons. It denies nothing except those specific engagements which are not alleged to exist. The word used by the *Neue Freie Presse* was "Arrangements." To the question whether there were no arrangements Sir James Fergusson declined to reply. England takes it all quietly, though it is certain that any such arrangement must compel this country to take part in a general European war. France, meantime, is known to be engaged in active negotiations for a defensive treaty with Russia. M. Flourens' recent electioneering speeches seem to strike German critics as warlike. The strongest thing the French Foreign Minister has said is that since other nations were concentrating their military forces it behooved France to do likewise.

The English press continues to comment on Mr. Blaine's withdrawal. One idea and one spirit are at the bottom of all the articles. They consider this event solely with reference to the question of free trade and protection. Will it help or hinder Mr. Cleveland's reëlection? Will it tend to give British manufacturers control of American markets? The *Daily News*, which rails at everybody, rails at Mr. Blaine as a fanatical protectionist who has grown too protectionist for the protectionists themselves; he has oiled the machine of Republican party politics with an assiduity that has precluded all concern for his personal purity, and there is a general demand for another candidate; the selection of Mr. Blaine would be a misfortune for this country. This paper appears to give credit to the stale scandals supplied to it by its New York correspondent. The *Times* is better informed and less rancorous in its free-trade enmity of the protectionist leader. It refers to personal attacks on Mr. Blaine, but dismisses them as charges to which it was generally admitted Mr. Blaine had made answer.

A brief dispatch this morning announces that the Fisheries Commission has reached an agreement and that a treaty has been signed. No particulars are given. The only morning paper which discusses the subject is the *Standard*, which naturally rejoices over Mr. Chamberlain's success. Mutual concessions are believed by this journal to have been made. Certain it is that the concessions must be extraordinary indeed to raise any objection on this side. England's one desire is to see the dispute honorable settled. "It was manifestly," says the Conservative organ, "a case for compromise, and we assume that the Commissioners have been able to find one which satisfies the interests of one party and does not wound the pride of the other." Further dispatches appear this afternoon. The evening Radical papers which predicted Mr. Chamberlain's total failure as a negotiator now fall back on the Senate and trust that that body may prove his success to be a failure.

Now that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade rumors of further Ministerial changes are rife. Baron de Worms' grievances must be remedied somehow and his friends' complaints silenced. His success with the sugar bounties entitled him to a reward. Instead of a reward he has got what amounts to a slight. With his chief in the House of Lords, the Baron was somebody in the House of Commons, where he represented his department. With Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as President of the Board of Trade Baron de Worms becomes a cipher in the Commons. So the cards are to be shuffled. Sir Henry Holland is likely to be made a Peer, remaining, of course, Colonial Minister. Then Lord Onslow will be shifted from the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies to the Financial Secretaryship of the Board of Trade. Baron de Worms will succeed him, and so continue to be the spokesman for an important department in the House of Commons. Many other changes are mentioned, but nothing is yet settled.

Debate in the House of Commons has been enlivened by a speech from Col. Saunderson and another from T. W. Russell and an altercation between Mr. Bartleet and one of the Harrington twins. These incidents, however, have not brought it up to a high level, nor did Mr. Herbert Gladstone add much yesterday to the discussion. The leaders take hold today and tomorrow. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Morley, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Gladstone are all down on the list. Public interest in the whole business, like the thermometer, hovers around the freezing point. Mr. Parnell is so far convinced of Mr. Parnell's sincerity in renouncing obstruction that the Ministerial proposals about procedure in the House of Commons will be considerably modified. A draft of them has been submitted to Mr. Gladstone, who is now considering the whole subject. Cloture by a bare majority it not now expected, but it is believed that Mr. Gladstone will agree to reduce the present limit from 200 to 100.

Lord Randolph Churchill will have one considerable advantage in dealing with the Board of Works. Some members of the Board seem disposed to turn Queen's evidence. The board itself has probably committed sins enough officially to insure its condemnation. Mr. Pardell, one of the Paddington members of the board, declares that the board's own printed records indisputably prove that there have been proceedings which all honorable men must deeply regret. Lord Randolph's move in this matter is characteristic of him. Public indignation against the board has long existed. Everybody behind the scenes knew that jobbery was practiced on a great scale. The Hebb case, though trivial compared with others, produced an explosion, and Lord Randolph now steps to the front with a proposal for a Royal Commission of Inquiry with special powers. He keeps touch with public opinion on this as on other questions.

G. W. S.

The South the Coming Manufacturing Section.

On account of its abundance of raw material, cheap labor, home market, and equable climate the South is fast becoming the great manufacturing center of the United States.

Its hills abound with the richest of iron ores, and pig-iron is being manufactured in the South today one-quarter cheaper than in Pennsylvania and say as cheap as in England, which heretofore has enjoyed the reputation of being the cheapest iron producing section in the world. Cities are growing up like magic in that favored section and money is being made rapidly by the Wizard in real estate and land and improvement companies' stocks. One of the cities which is attracting notice from every section of the country at present is the growing young city of Tallahassa, Fla. Six months ago it was but a small settlement in the virgin forest. Since then it has doubled and trebled in population, over one hundred and fifty houses are now in process of building, and the city is full of investors and settlers. Property has advanced from 100 to 500 per cent in value and is as yet on the ground floor as compared with older cities in that rich and prosperous region.

The advertisement elsewhere in this paper of the Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company tells the story of its remarkable growth. Investors looking for high rates of interest, and any one desiring a change of locality should not fail to read it.

THE AMERICAN CARTRIDGE COMBINE.

A Sample Product of Trusts and Pools—How It Kills Off Competition.

New York *Times*: The secretary of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company explained to a correspondent of the *Times* a few weeks ago that the company could hardly expect to export the ammunition which it makes because of the high duty on lead. The price of foreign lead has been a little less than three cents a pound, and the average ad valorem rate of duty on such lead last year was 68.97 per cent. Under the shelter of this duty the price of domestic lead has recently been maintained in the neighborhood of five cents by the lead trust. The company could export arms, but not ammunition, because of the high price of raw material. The secretary, however, made no mention of the drawback on the lead when exported.

But if the American makers of ammunition are confined to the home market they have not failed to make that market very profitable by putting an end to competition among themselves in it. We must add to our list the Cartridge "Combine," which is said to have been in existence for five years. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE speaks of the rivalry between the New Haven company and the Bridgeport company before the pool was formed, when the price of "'twenty-two shorts,' the basing unit of prices," was carried down to 60 cents per 1,000. Upon the formation of the pool or association the price was fixed at $20 for 20,000 net, and recently it was advanced to $24.75 for 20,000. It appears that this last advance was accompanied by the adoption of certain rules which are not acceptable to Chicago dealers. The jobber is bound to sell no ammunition except that of the combination, and to sell only at prices to be fixed by the combination from time to time. Provision is made for rebates to jobbers who accept the terms. The "combine" or pool is said to be an incorporated association chartered by New Jersey. It has a Commissioner.

The American cartridge is therefore preeminently the product of trusts and pools. In the first place the lead is trusted. The *Tribune* of this city, which pretends to look in vain for combinations sheltered by the tariff, published Oct. 15 last the statement that the movement for the formation of a combination of the lead-smelting firms of the West, under the name of the National Lead Trust Company, had been "quietly pushed to a successful issue." The price was then from 4.10 to 4.45. Since that time it has been carried to 5.10, and it is now 4.95. The smelters are said to be exerting some influence in Mexico with the hope of causing an export duty to be laid by the Mexican Congress on Mexican ores. Then there is the great copper ring, which by cornering the copper market and making pool or trust agreements with the mines of the world, raised the price of copper from £39 to £85 10s., the price now being £77 5s. The manufacturers of sheet copper are said to have maintained a "combine" for some years. It will be seen that the component parts of the American cartridge have been pretty thoroughly "trusted," and now it also appears that the cartridge itself does not go into the world of trade and consumption to be buffeted by the blows of competition, but that there is thrown around it the protection of a competition-killing pool or "combine."

WHAT THE UNION PACIFIC WANTS.

Modification Suggested for Outhwaite's Bill—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17—Warfield Story, counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, today submitted to the House Pacific Railroad Committee the modifications in the Outhwaite Funding bill desired by President Adams. The only change of moment suggested in the original bill is a proposition to fix the payments to be made by the company upon its debt at one-tenth of 1 per cent for the first five years, and one-half of 1 per cent for the second term of five years, instead of a uniform payment for the first ten-year period of one-third of 1 per cent. Roughly calculated, the effect of the proposed change would be to reduce the payments by $200,000 during each year of the first five years, and increase them by a corresponding sum during the second five years. Mr. Story stated that the total amount of the payments to the Government during the first ten years' period would be the same as was proposed by the original bill. The company was desirous of having the charge lightened during the next five years because, as Mr. Adams had stated, it had very heavy payments to make during that period and would be able to make up the deficiency within the next five-year term. The committee has invited the Pacific Railroad Commissioners to appear before it next Friday to furnish any information they may possess for the guidance of the committee. It was stated informally by one of the members of the committee today that Mr. Anderson of Iowa had declined to appear before the committee in the support of his bill directing a criminal prosecution of Pacific Railroad officials.

The Speaker stated in the House today that the unfinished business was the bill coming over from last Friday for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and the executors of Donald McKay. The bill was passed—yeas, 156; nays, 72. Mr. Stone of Kentucky moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer of Illinois moved to make a verbal amendment to the title, and upon this motion he took the floor in opposition to the bill. Mr. Springer's amendment was rejected and the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed was tabled—yeas, 154; nays, 74. Then the House became involved in a parliamentary wrangle, but finally adjourned until Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Blair Educational bill was laid before the House today and referred to the Committee on Education.

The bill to amend the law prohibiting alien persons and corporations from acquiring lands in the United States received the approval of the House Committee on Mines and Mining today.

The House Elections Committee will meet next Tuesday, and it is the general expectation that the Illinois contest of Worthington vs. Post will be promptly taken up for consideration.

Several Philadelphia merchants appeared before the Democrats of the Committee on Ways and Means today in general favor of the Breckinridge joint resolution classifying worsted cloths as woolen cloths. They desired that the duty on worsted yarn be adjusted so as to make it the same as that imposed on the scoured pound of wool.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, to which the Postal Telegraph bills have been referred, has been increased to five, and now consists of Senators Sawyer, Reagan, Chace, Saulsbury, and Mitchell. It has entered upon its work, and is expected to present a bill to the Senate without much delay.

Boring an Artesian Well in Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—An artesian well is being bored in this village to supply the town with water. The work has been under way for some weeks, but until recently progress has been slow by the recent constant filling in of quicksand. This difficulty was obviated by the slipping in of inside pipes, and during the last week the drill pushed itself downward at a rapid rate. From geological estimates its expected that water will be reached at a depth of 1,400 or 1,500 feet, of which something over 400 feet have already been attained. A ledge of limestone rock 265 feet thick has been passed, and the substance now being brought up is the gray, crumbling, friable rock known as shale. The well was begun with a diameter of ten inches, but this has been decreased to six. The engineer in charge of the work is in correspondence with various geological authorities who wish a strict report kept of the different formations encountered, as no similar work has ever been attempted in this locality. The well is located on the west bank of the river, a few rods from the river-bed. It is in a great limestone region.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation as follows:

The Woodward Railway Supply Company at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, John M. Brown, M. A. Fletcher, and G. L. Kennedy.

The Meech Aluminium Company at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, H. B. Meech, W. R. Meech, and F. H. Long.

The Chicago and Indiana Brown Stone Company at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Peter Wolf, M. W. Wolf, E. W. Adkinson, and J. P. Wolf.

The Chicago Scientific Tailoring Institute; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, H. A. Jackson, D. A. Jackson, and J. E. Jackson.

The West Side Incandescent Electric-Light Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, T. E. Tuttle, F. A. Winder, and L. G. Bronson.

The Litchfield Railway-Equipment Company; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, R. J. Whitney, D. O. Settlemire, and H. H. Beach.

The Metropolitan Coal Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, N. B. Ettelshon, Harris Jacobson, and M. Neiman.

The Morton Chemical Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, S. W. Sea, D. P. Elerman, H. G. Morton, and J. J. Hoffman.

The Dauchy Iron Works, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, George K. Dauchy, L. O. Dauchy, and C. H. Ross.

The Lomax Manufacturing Company, at Lomax, Henderson County, to manufacture roadgraders, wagons, etc.; capital stock, $18,000; incorporators, R. A. Lomax, R. W. Allsup, and J. M. Holland.

A certificate was filed recording the organization of the German Evangelical Protestant Benevolent Society, at La Salle, with John Koch, Albert Heilstedt, and David Dittmar, and a certificate changing the name of the Burdett, Loomis Gas & Electric Light Company to the Loomis Gas & Electric Light Company.

LEGISLATION IN IOWA.

Considerable Opposition in the Senate to the Railway Bill.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Discussion on the Senate Railway bill, reported yesterday, has developed considerable opposition to some features of the measure. The division of the State into districts for the election of Railroad Commissioners is specially criticised. It is said by a number of members from the different districts that as the division is proposed two of the districts are likely to be controlled by the railroads, and in a third district there is a fighting chance for the railroads to obtain control. Senator Young, who presented the first bill for the formation of districts, says that they were first arranged as nearly as possible in such a manner that the railroads could not get control of them. The present arrangement will meet with considerable opposition. It is also claimed that the provisions of the bill will not prevent the railroads from raising rates from Chicago or other distributing points outside the State to points in the State. This question is being extensively canvassed among the farmer members.

The sub-committees of the House and Senate on the suppression of intemperance are divided upon the question of the admission of liquors in original packages. They expect to be ready to make some report soon after the recess.

The House Committee on Text-Books have made no report, but a canvass of the members shows that a majority are opposed to State uniformity of text-books and to State publication, but favor district or county uniformity and local option on the question of free text-books.

In the House a resolution was introduced by Mr. Rowen of Dubuque asking why the clergy of the City of Des Moines, who are requested to open the sessions with prayer, do not include clergy from the Roman Catholic Church, which denomination numbers 6,000 members in this city. A resolution was passed authorizing the Speaker to request the services of such clergy.

The House decided to insist upon its amendments allowing merchants to sell lye and potash. The Senate refused to concur, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

The following bills were passed: That railways in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants may be required to construct viaducts; changing the number of school directors from six to five in independent districts; fixing the rate of interest on loans of the permanent school fund at not over 7 per cent; a bill changing the age of consent of girls from 13 to 16.

A bill to prevent improper combinations by insurance companies and making it unlawful to establish board rates and rendering violators liable to indictment for misdemeanor, a conviction for which will authorize the State Auditor to revoke the certificate of such company to do business in the State, was presented and was under consideration when the House adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

In the Senate the bill by Weber repealing the law authorizing cities and towns to vote aid to railroads was reported, with a recommendation that it be indefinitly postponed. After a spirited fight the report was adopted. A concurrent resolution was passed requesting the Governor to pardon John Holliday, now confined at Fort Madison for a life sentence. A bill was passed empowering cities of the first class to provide for the inspection and sale of live stock and meats. This is a blow at Phil Armour's Davenport meat-market scheme. A bill was passed amending the law relating to poor relief, and a bill providing for the more humane treatment of insane people en route to the asylums and prohibiting their incarceration in county jails. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

The Democratic members of the House severely criticise the speech of Mrs. Gougar on Woman Suffrage," delivered in the House last evening. Gougar interviewed Democrats this afternoon that all the Democrats in the House, except, possibly, Mr. Theopilus of Howard County, will oppose the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. There are thirty-four Democratic members, and they count on getting at least sixteen Republicans to vote with them and thus defeat the bill. The friends of the measure claim, however, that eight Republicans will vote against the bill.

The Democratic caucus has appointed a committee to confer with the Republicans in regard to the election of trustees of the various State institutions and regents of the State university. These, together with the wardens of the penitentiaries, will be elected in joint convention Thursday evening next.

Joseph Eiboeck, editor of the Des Moines *Staats Anzeiger*, has asked permission to appear in the hall of the House of Representatives the evening of Feb. 23 to answer Mrs. Gougar. The request was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The trustees of the State Agricultural College today elected Capt. R. Speer as director of the experimental station to be established in connection with the agricultural college, and appointed a committee to supervise the establishment of the station.

MRS. EMMONS' WILL.

A Probability that There Will Be a Contest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The will of Mrs. Weltha A. Emmons was filed today, with a petition asking for probate. The will, it is expected, will be contested and the question of the sanity of Mrs. Emmons again disputed. An examination of Mrs. Emmons' brain was made by direction of Prof. Emmons, while his wife's body was lying at the house where she died. In case the will be set aside all Mrs. Emmons' property, valued by her lawyer at $45,000, will go to Prof. Emmons, as it is not known that she has any relatives who could claim the property. By the terms of the will Prof. Emmons will receive only the wearing apparel and literary effects of the late Mrs. Emmons. The will was executed in New York Feb. 26, 1887, just after the close of the famous trial that resulted in a declaration by the jury that Mrs. Emmons was capable of managing her own affairs. It bequeaths to her husband all her wearing apparel, excluding jewels, and her correspondence and literary remains, and to the persons from whom she received them the silver wedding presents sent to her on the occasion of her marriage. She directs that the remainder of her belongings be converted into money and one-third given to L. M. Todd, a distant relative living in New York City, $1,500 to two personal attendants, and what is left to E. S. Shane, her youngest foster-brother. She names Henry W. Garnett and Samuel F. Emmons as the executors of the will.

A Swell Dinner.

The centre of the table was filled by a large, low glass receptacle some eight feet long, which was embedded in moss and ferns, and in which swam goldfish and terrapin. In the middle rose a fountain whose spray reached almost to the chandelier. At each lady's plate was a uniquely beautiful bouquet—a palm fern forming the background for a splendid bunch of La France roses. Each place was designated as belonging to a guest by an ivory tablet on which the name was embossed in silver. The table was ornamented with many rare treasures of silver and china. Each salt-cellar was a silver swan and in each was an "Apostle spoon," Mrs. —— being the fortunate possessor of a set of these beautiful examples of the skill of the silversmiths of the Middle Ages. Tankards 300 or 400 years old ornamented the occasion, and a Nuremberg drinking-horn of very curious workmanship appealed to a more hardy thirst than gentlemen at New York dinner parties are in the habit of exhibiting.—*New York Graphic.*

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

FRUITLESS EFFORT TO RE-ESTABLISH FREIGHT RATES.

The Burlington Did Not Think Rates Could Be Maintained Unless All Roads Were Bound by Common Rules—A Committee Appointed to Confer with Southwestern Lines—East-Bound Freight Matters—Special Rates for Traveling Shows—Rate on Horses.

The railway officials who met at Chairman Faithorn's office made a determined effort to end the freight war, but failed. A committee of seven was appointed to recommend a plan for the adjustment of existing complications to the meeting at 3 p. m. The committee consisted of H. C. Wicker, Northwestern; W. M. Sage, Rock Island; A. C. Baird, Milwaukee & St. Paul; E. P. Ripley, Burlington; Mr. Underwood, "Soo" Line; W. S. Mullen, Wisconsin Central; J. A. Hanley, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City; and Chairman J. N. Faithorn. The committee submitted a unanimous report recommending that a closer connection than has existed be established between the various associations, and that they be governed by uniform rules; that their affairs be governed either by one head or a governing committee. After a long discussion the report was adopted, and a committee of five composed of representatives of the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Wisconsin Central was appointed to confer with the managers of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association to induce them to join the Western and Northwestern roads in reorganizing the association.

A proposition was made to have freight rates restored March 1. All the roads voted for it except the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Burlington & Northern, Hannibal & St. Joe, and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs—all Burlington lines. Great disappointment was occasioned by this failure to advance rates. Efforts were made to induce the Burlington managers to change their position but without avail. The latter contended that it would be suicidal to their interests to submit to a restoration of rates before the causes which brought on this conflict had been removed and arrangements made that would prevent a recurrence of it. They did not think rates could be maintained unless all roads interested were bound by common rules. They could not see why the St. Paul & Duluth should not also become a member of the association. So long as this road was permitted to compete independently other Lake Superior lines would be compelled to meet the competition, which would bring on renewed conflicts with the roads to Lake Michigan ports.

The sub-committee of five will probably hold a conference with the Southwestern lines next Monday, and if the latter can be prevailed upon to join in the consideration of the plan for the establishment of a joint association for the conduct of joint business a general meeting of all the associations will probably be called for next Wednesday. As matters now stand rates cannot be advanced before the middle or the end of March.

East-Bound Freight Rates.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Central Traffic Association roads held a meeting yesterday at Chairman Blanchard's office and considerable business was transacted. The most important question considered was in regard to the alleged cutting of rates and the proposition to reduce east-bound freight rates. While it was not denied that rates were now being cut both on domestic and export traffic, it was claimed that all existing contracts would expire Feb. 20, when the old system of making export rates would be resorted to. A long and animated discussion it was decided to affirm the action of the joint committee of the trunk lines, restoring rates to the basis of 27½ cents from Chicago to New York Feb. 20. Consequently the stale resolution that rates be firmly maintained was adopted. Of course none of the lines have any idea of maintaining the exorbitant rate of 27½ cents. It is a well-established fact that nearly all the Eastern roads have made contracts that will take several months to carry out at rates that leave them no more than about 15 cents on grain, Chicago to New York. None of these contracts are from Chicago direct, but from Western points around Chicago. This shows that the trunk lines mean to keep up their discrimination against Chicago until the opening of navigation compels them to give this city a better show. A resolution was adopted to the effect that hereafter the Central Traffic Association keep no statistics relating to the business interchanged with the trunk lines. It was decided to appoint a committee on rates consisting of no less than one members in charge of the interchange business with the trunk lines, to be selected from the roads interested in that business, which shall have authority to represent this association in any conference with the Trunk Line Executive Committee, and agree upon any matters relating to rates. It was also resolved that a committee to be called "the Committee on North and South-Bound Business" be created, to consist of a representative of each of the lines interested in the traffic between Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and intermediate points. This committee will have charge of the traffic heretofore controlled by the Ohio River Traffic Association, which has been merged into the Central Traffic Association. A committee was created on freight business to and from points in the territory of this association, to which all questions of freight rates not in the province of the above committees shall be referred. The latter was authorized to prepare all matters, so far as practicable, in advance of any general meeting, and submit the questions to be discussed to the respective freight and passenger committees, which shall act upon them at least one day previous to the managers' meeting. A committee composed of Messrs. Lyford, McDoel, and Hand was appointed to arrange with Chairman Blanchard the details of merging the Ohio River Traffic Association into the Central Traffic Association.

Reduced Rates for Traveling Shows.

Chairman Abbott of the Western States Passenger Association, Chairman Midgley of the Southwestern Statistical Bureau, and Chairman Faithorn of the Western and Northwestern Railway Freight Association, who were appointed a committee by the various roads in the West, Northwest, and Southwest to establish minimum rates for circuses and traveling shows, have concluded their work. It is: Box, stock, flat, elephant, and commissary cars for distances of 50 miles and less, $10 per car; over 50 miles and not exceeding 75 miles, $12; over 75 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, $14; over 100 miles and not exceeding 150, $17; over 150 miles and not exceeding 200, $20; over 200 miles and not exceeding 300, $24; over 300 miles, eight cents per car per mile. At these rates will be the minimum number charged for, even though the show may have a less number. If there are twenty to thirty 10 per cent is to be deducted from above rates; between thirty and forty cars, 15 per cent; between forty and fifty cars 20 per cent; and fifty cars or more 25 per cent. Advertising-cars on regular freight or passenger trains 25 cents per car per mile, minimum charge for each run or stop, $10 per car; fifteen men, bona fide employés of show, actually engaged in advertising, to be the maximum number of persons to be carried with any car at the above rate; all additional persons to pay full fare. Passenger or sleeping cars, forwarded in the circus-train, 40 cents a car per mile; same to include the transportation of bona fide employés of the circus. At the above rates all cars, including advertising cars, passenger or sleeping cars, are to be furnished by the proprietors of the show, free of any cost for rent or mileage, and such cars shall be subject to acceptance by the operating departments of the railroads; the property to be loaded and unloaded by the owner, and the carrier to be relieved from loss or damage.

A New Nebraska Line.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Yankton & Southwestern Railroad filed articles of incorporation today, with a capital stock of $7,000,000, and they promise that work in locating and constructing the road is to begin when one-fourth the capital stock is taken. The route of the proposed line is from Yankton to the Dakota line, or a point opposit it in Nebraska, and then southwest to the Kansas State line. The incorporators of the road are the following residents of Orange County, New York: Henry B. Lowe, William B. Royce, W. F. O'Neill, M. D. Stevens, and C. C. Luckey.

General Notes.

The only reduction in Western freight rates yesterday was on horses between Chicago and Missouri River points. This rate is reduced from $70 per car to $40.

The Central Traffic Association has decided to ratify the resolutions adopted by the joint committee establishing a weighing association at Western termini of the trunk lines. This is for the purpose of detecting underbilling, false weights, and false classification. A committee has also been appointed to take charge of lumber and coal traffic, and outside lines interested in this traffic are invited to join.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Fisk Jubilee Singers.

WHAT CHEER, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you inform me through what agency or bureau the Fisk Jubilee Singers can be reached?

MRS. S. LIDDLE.

[Write to Maj. Pond, Everett House, New York.]

William L. Alden.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly inform me the name of the American Consul at Rome, Italy, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

A West Point Cadet.

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Is a cadet at West Point obliged to serve in the army after graduation or may he then resign? (2) Is every cadet there made an officer in the army after graduation?

R. H.

[(1) Yes if the Government insists on it. (2) As soon as there are vacancies.]

How to Address Mrs. Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell the proper way to address the wife of the President of the United States—Mrs. Cleveland or Mrs. President Cleveland? Would it be proper to ask her for an autograph?

E. F. AND M. F.

[Address Mrs. Frances Cleveland, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. It would not be improper to ask for her autograph, but she has thousands of applications and they are a great bore to her.]

Where the Cannon-Ball Would Be.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute, please answer the following question: Supposing that on a train moving one mile a minute a cannon-ball was shot moving also one mile a minute in the opposit direction. Would the ball move, or how far would the respective bodies be apart at the end of the minute?

SUBSCRIBER.

[At the end of one minute the ball would be on the ground precisely under the spot occupied by the cannon at the instant of firing, and would be just one mile in the rear of the train.]

Some of the Senators.

GRANT PARK, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me through your columns who the United States Senators from Arkansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and West Virginia are?

READER.

[Arkansas, James H. Berry, James K. Jones; Louisiana, Randall L. Gibson, James B. Eustis; Nebraska, Charles F. Manderson, Algernon S. Paddock; New Jersey, John R. McPherson, Rufus Blodgett; Rhode Island, Jonathan Chace, Nelson W. Aldrich; West Virginia, John E. Kenna, Charles James Faulkner.

Who Is the Author?

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please tell me who is the author of the following lines and what is the name of the poem from which they are taken:

All is now secure and fast;
Of the gods can shake the Past;
Flies to the adamantine door
Bolted down forever more.
None can reënter there
To bind or unbind, add what lacked,
Insert a leaf or blot a name,
New face or finish, what is packed,
Alter or mend eternal Fact.

SUBSCRIBER.

The Tenant.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am occupying the middle flat of a three-story residence, which I rent without a lease, never having been asked to sign one. During the absence from home last week of myself and family the water in our pipes and boiler froze, causing the boiler to burst Friday morning. The same week, Monday or Tuesday, the landlord, who lived in the first flat, moved into the third, of which change we were timely ignorant, leaving the first flat very cold, and being, as the plumber stated, the cause of the water freezing. We have had cold weather before and it never froze, and we never turned it off. Who would be responsible for the damage, landlord or tenant, or both?

R. J. L.

Miss Abbie Birdsall Not Insane.

NO. 3868 ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have just seen a copy of a most unjustifiable article published in the Saturday issue of your paper regarding my sister, Miss Abbie A. Birdsall, which her mother and myself wish to contradict most emphatically. Although my sister had been without any sleep for sixty hours and delirious during that time, and Drs. Boyd and Maul seemed unable to help her further, that does not prove their opinion regarding her infallible, and Dr. Brower simply indorsed their decision. None of the above physicians had anything whatever to do with the operation which was the beginning of the marked improvement in her condition. She is now simply in an exceedingly weak and nervous state, necessitating the most complete quiet and the most watchful care, which we are endeavoring to give her.

The bringing of my brother's name in is another most unpardonable liberty. We can trace back our family for many generations, and there has never been but this single case of mental aberration. Please publish this letter, and Rockford papers please copy.

M. JENNIE BIRDSALL.

Great Scheme for Postmasters.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a novel scheme whereby Postmasters of the fourth class can avoid paying rent out of their own pockets, or out of their salaries, as they now are obliged to. When the new Democratic official took the post-office in this place he found it out of the business centre of town, and of course heard the complaints of the people upon this inconvenience. With the irrepressible subscription paper he went to the business-men and asked: "What will you give to have the office moved into the centre of town, or to a place that will better accomodate the patrons?" As post-offices have grown to be quite a convenience in this country, businessmen subscribed different sums to raise the rent, or a goodly portion of it. The first instalment paid, the office was moved to where it could do the most good, and took up quarters in town. Since, as it is inferred, Postmasters are not obliged to place these offices near the business centres, they may, with a display of good financial sagacity, work the subscription "racket" to the tune of several hundred dollars a year. How many hard-working Government officials who have maintained their offices where they served the interests of their neighbors have been throwing away this grand opportunity which the Government so kindly bestows upon them? X.

Too Many Hours' Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in the Canadian papers that the Provincial Government has introduced a bill providing for the early closing of the stores. Why don't some one start the same thing here? I am sure there is room for it. The scheme ought to receive attention from our legislators and social reformers. The fact is we all work too hard and too long—mechanics, laborers, farmers, merchants, professional men, editors, and all of us. We don't get enough leisure to enjoy life, to make the acquaintance of our families, to derive enjoyment and benefit from the money we are striving so hard and at such sacrifice of brain and muscular tissue to rake and scrape together. Long hours for man or beast, for merchant prince or sewing-girl, are unmitigated and an unnecessary evil. "Drive thy business, let not that drive thee," said Ben Franklin, and there is a good deal more sense in it than in many of his maxims. Most men in these days of competition are the slaves of the desk or the workshop, with their noses everlastingly at the grindstone and their souls gradually being narrowed to the sphere of their petty gains and cares.

If America is to produce a high type of manhood and womanhood this intense and all-absorbing devotion to money-making must cease and hig

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Continental National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, February 14, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,040,777.89
Overdrafts		7,166.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		82,166.13
Due from other National banks	$418,686.12	
Due f'm State banks and bankers	150,853.39	
		569,539.51
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		14,890.22
Current expenses and taxes paid		8,545.86
Premiums paid		10,000.00
Checks and other cash items	$26.10	
Exchanges for clearing-house	297,521.91	
Bills of other banks	124,794.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	4,081.07	
Specie	519,451.00	
Legal-tender notes	679,778.00	
		1,625,651.98
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,360,989.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits		71,944.28
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		495.00
Individual deposits, subject to check	$1,803,484.58	
Demand certificates of deposit	264,236.36	
Certified checks	37,080.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	124,246.76	
Due to other National banks	2,064,143.65	
Due to State banks and bankers	800,358.76	
		5,093,550.29
Total		$7,360,989.57

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.:
I, Douglass Hoyt, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) DOUGLASS HOYT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1888. (Signed) BEN S. MAYER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN R. WINTERBOTHAM, G. H. WHEELER, C. T. WHEELER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Illinois

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business February, 14, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,146,389.58
Overdrafts		8,763.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, par value		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, par value		206,000.00
Other stocks and bonds, par value		140,320.00
Due from other Nat'l banks	$765,689.07	
Due from State banks and bankers	182,173.66	
		947,862.73
Exchanges for clearing-house	$364,549.69	
Bills of other banks	116,100.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	6,275.22	
Specie	523,150.00	
Legal-tender notes	975,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent redempt'n fund	25,000.00	
		2,012,324.91
Total		$8,511,660.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		93,389.06
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		608.00
Deposits, individual	$5,037,058.22	
Deposits, banks	1,835,604.94	
		6,872,663.16
Total		$8,511,660.22

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.:
I, William A. Hammond, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1888. ARNOLD HEAP, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, GEORGE SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM R. PAGE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Chicago National Bank,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Feb. 14, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,657,287.19
U. S. Bonds for circulation	50,000.00
Other Bonds	402,500.00
Cash	1,229,374.38
Due from Banks	489,646.79
Checks for Clearings	167,380.09
Due from U. S. Treasurer	35,250.00
Total	$5,031,438.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus Fund	250,000.00
Undivided Profits	57,222.36
Bank Notes outstanding	45,000.00
Unpaid Dividends	60.00
Individual Profits	3,844,246.88
Due Banks	334,909.21
Total	$5,031,438.45

This bank solicits accounts of individuals, firms, banks, and other corporations, and will give careful attention to any business it may undertake. Correspondence or a personal interview with a view to business relations respectfully invited.

J. R. WALSH, President.
HENRY H. NASH, Cashier.
WM. COX, Assistant Cashier.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1888.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union depot, at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, March 21, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing three directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1887, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock p. m. and reopened Thursday, March 22, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office,
Room 314, First National Bank Building,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1888.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 1.
A dividend of three per cent (3 per cent) upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable March 1, 1888, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed Saturday, Feb. 18, and remain closed until Monday, March 5, 1888. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & INDIANA COAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1888.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½ per cent) upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable March 1, 1888, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed Saturday, Feb. 18, and remain closed until Monday, March 5, 1888. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

Established 1870.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
154 Washington-st., Chicago,
Offer for sale carefully selected
7 Per Cent Real Estate Mortgages.

7% Mortgages for Sale.
Interest payable at our office January and July 1st. Guaranteed. Money to Loan on Real Estate.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

KNOTT & LEWIS,
LOANS,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.

CHARLES A. WILSON,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
94 DEARBORN-ST.
FARM LOAN MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

—ISSUE OF—
$5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
FIVE PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
EXTENSION & COLLATERAL
BONDS.
UNITED STATES TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

The undersigned have secured control of the recent issue of Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
These bonds are issued at the rate of $15,000 per mile for single track constructed and $5,000 additional per mile for equipment, the Company having the right to issue $7,500 additional per mile for double track.
The Bonds are Coupon Bonds for $1,000, convertible into Registered Certificates in amounts of $5,000 or multiples thereof: the principal matures in 1934, the Company having reserved the right of redemption at 105 per cent and accrued interest on and after July 1, 1894; the interest is payable Jan. 1 and July 1.
According to the last annual report the net earnings of the company for the year ending March 31 1887, were $4,814,240.15
Interest on bonded debt and all other fixed charges $1,795,350.52
Copies of the Deed of Trust securing these Bonds may be had on application to either of the undersigned.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ANY PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK UNTIL THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT NOON. NO PROPOSAL BELOW 105 PER CENT AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL, HOWEVER, BE CONSIDERED. PAYMENT FOR BONDS AWARDED MAY BE MADE AT ANY TIME BEFORE MARCH 15, 1888. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY OR ALL PROPOSALS IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., } New York.

R. S. McCORMICK. P. E. STANLEY
P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
RENTING AND COLLECTIONS,
MORTGAGE LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
88 Washington-st., - - Chicago
Special attention given to the care of estates and the property of non-residents.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital...$500,000.00
Surplus......... 477,000.00
Capital invested in Government Bonds at par. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
This bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois, is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as executor and trustee for estates, individuals, and corporations.
DIRECTORS—John McCaffery, John B. Drake, Geo. Sturges, L. Z. Leiter, Wm. H. Reid, Wm. H. Mitchell, John Crerar, John J. Mitchell, C. J. Blair.

Dunlap Smith,
REAL ESTATE & MORTGAGES,
97 Washington-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.
New York	$77,182,709	$90,614,902
Boston	11,976,176	12,720,991
Chicago	8,510,000	8,143,000
Philadelphia	9,974,768	8,229,842
St. Louis	3,009,818	2,710,089
Baltimore	1,676,380	1,682,036
New Orleans	1,728,775	1,690,091

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

Money in this city is quotable at 5@7 per cent. Lenders are at no pains to advertise that they are willing to loan at the lower figure, but they make quiet arrangements with favored borrowers who have the best collateral to offer. Good local securities are carried on a 5 per cent basis and the offerings of funds yesterday were quite large. Mercantile loans are made at 6@7. Eastern exchange was dull at par, and sterling was quiet at rates already quoted.

Local securities were strong and a much better feeling prevailed, which was due to the belief that the most disturbing elements have now been eliminated from the market and that we are to have a period of easy money. Sales were made on the Chicago Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company at 21, 100 at 20½, 100 shares of Opera-House stock at 125¾, $1,000 City Railway 4½s at par, $1,000 Gaslight & Coke 5s at 82¾, $1,000 at 83, $1,000 Consumers' Gas 5s at 78⅞, and $5,000 West Division 5s at 101¼. On the street 100 shares of Whisky Trust certificates sold at 50¼, the highest price yet reported in this market. Of the West Division 5s $11,000 were sold at 101¼, being the last of the lot of $248,000 recently purchased by C. Granville Hammond, the First National Bank, and one other party at 99. This final issue of that class of bonds is now in the hands of investors. The price at the close yesterday was 101¼ bid. The Passenger Railway Company will have its annual meeting March 6, when it is probable the questions of a lease to the West Chicago Street Railroad Company and making the stock exchangeable for that of the latter company will be considered. The general impression among the brokers and traders yesterday was that the gas companies would ignore the recent vote of the City Council fixing the price of gas. On the Chicago Board of Trade 200 St. Paul sold at 76½@76⅝.

Interest in the New York stock market increased, particularly after it was announced that the Reading strike had come to an end, but there was not enough faith in the list to lead to much buying for the long account. Some of our shorts were run in, however.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road increased $11,474 the second week of this month: St Louis & San Francisco reported a decrease of $5,000; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, $2,390; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, $9,498; Denver & Rio Grande, $8,320. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern gained $10,662 the first week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The stock market was strong and higher throughout the day, the highest prices being made near the close. Reading was the great feature of the day, and nearly two-thirds of the whole business was in that stock. The report that the strike had ended was not positively confirmed as late as 3 o'clock, but it was fully believed, and this was the cause of the advance in the coal stocks. Union Pacific was also strong on the increased belief in favorable action of Congress on the extension of the debt. The market closed at the highest prices for all stocks.

The net advances for the day were: Reading 2, Jersey Central 1⅜, Lackawanna ⅝, Delaware & Hudson ⅜, Erie ⅜, Whitebreast Fuel 1⅜, Missouri Pacific 1⅛, Manhattan 1, Lake Shore 1, Richmond Terminal ⅞, preferred 1, Consolidated Gas ⅜, Union Pacific ⅞, Central Pacific ⅜, Louisville ⅜, Northwest ⅜, Northern Pacific ⅜, preferred ⅜, Omaha ⅜, Pacific Mail ⅜, Burlington & Quincy ⅜, Colorado Coal ⅜, New York Central ⅜, New England ⅛, Tennessee Coal ⅛, Western Union Telegraph ⅛, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅜, St. Paul ⅜, Kansas & Texas ⅛, San Francisco preferred ⅛, Texas Pacific ⅛.

The net declines for the day were: Chesapeake & Ohio 1st preferred, ⅜; Wheeling, ⅜; Oregon Navigation, ⅛; Rock Island, ⅜; East Tennessee 2d preferred, ⅛; Ohio & Mississippi, ⅛; Oregon Improvement, ⅛.

During the forenoon there was less activity than in the same hours yesterday, but the market was even stronger than yesterday, and nearly all stocks except Manhattan were from ⅛@⅝ higher throughout the forenoon. Reading was the most conspicuous feature, and furnished 52 per cent of the whole business up to 12 o'clock. It opened ⅝ higher, at 65¾, and after selling down to 65⅛ in the first half-hour, gradually recovered to 66⅝ before 1 o'clock.

All the Granger stocks were strong, but the most conspicuous were Union Pacific and St. Paul, which together furnished 12 per cent more of the whole forenoon's business. There was absolutely no news this forenoon in regard to the progress of either the Reading strike or the Granger war. But the fact that all the stocks that would be affected by those matters were higher is only an index of the increasing belief that prospects for the settlement of both are better. In fact, at 12 o'clock today there were dispatches from Philadelphia to various persons in the Stock Exchange that the Reading strike had been settled. There was reason for believing these to be true, because it was well known that for a week past the Reading Company had been steadily gaining ground and getting more men to work. As for the Granger war, of course much depends on the meeting of managers in Chicago today.

The reduction of ½ of 1 per cent in the Bank of England rate of discount yesterday is considered an evidence of increased confidence in an abundant money market, which is inducing investments in American securities. Money on call in London continues at ¾ and ⅞ of 1 per cent per annum, the discount in the open market being 1⅛ to 1¼ and the Bank of England rate 2½.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closed Feb. 17.	Closed Feb. 16.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,150	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	31
Atlantic & Pac.	75	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	9¾
C., I., St. L. & C.	300	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	....
Canadian Pacific	50	59¼	59¼	59⅝	....
Canada Southern	1,800	54	53⅜	54	53½
Central Pac	300	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	30¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	1,050	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅝
Do 2d pfd	292	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	....
C., B. & Q	750	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	128
Con. Gas	810	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Col. Coal & Iron	1,325	38	38	38	38
Col. & Hock. Coal	300	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26¼
Chi. & East Ill	100	42	42	42	41⅞
Do pfd	70	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	93⅝
D., L. & W	11,500	131⅛	130	131⅛	130¾
Del. & Hud	1,635	110⅜	109¾	110⅜	110
Den. & Rio G	50	21	21	21	....
Erie	4,170	27⅜	27	27⅜	27
Do pfd	200	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	....
Do seconds	60,000	98⅜	98	98⅜	....
E. T. & Ga.	250	10⅜	9⅞	10	....
Do 1st pfd	150	61	60¾	60¾	61
Do 2d pfd	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛
Ft. W. & Denver	300	43	42	43	43⅛
Hocking Valley	180	24	20⅛	23⅜	....
Jersey Central	3,179	80⅜	79⅜	80⅜	79
K. & Texas	1,500	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Lake Shore	10,360	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	91⅜
Louis. & Nash	2,800	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	59⅞
Long Island	100	91	91	91	....
L. E. & W	200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	....
Manhat. Con	950	90⅜	88⅞	90⅜	89⅛
M., L. S. & W. pfd	515	100	98⅜	100	....
Mich. Central	200	83	82⅜	83	....
Missouri Pacific	3,960	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	84⅞
Northwestern	8,200	108⅜	107⅜	108⅜	108⅛
Do pfd	20	144	144	144	143
Nash. & Chat	100	79	79	79	....
Nor. Pac	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜
Do pfd	625	45	45	45	45⅛
Nor. & W	50	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	....
Do pfd	1,980	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	45⅛
N. Y. Central	400	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛
N. Y. & N. E	2,250	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	37⅞
N. Y. Sus. & W	100	9	9	9	....
Oregon Impr'vem't	1,200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
O. Trans. Co	1,400	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	....
Ont. & Western	320	17	17	17	17⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co	110	93⅛	93	93⅛	93⅛
Ohio & Miss	100	24	24	24	21⅛
Pacific Mail	350	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	35⅜
P. P. C. Co	150	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅝
P., D. & E	58	19	19	19	19⅛
Reading	148,030	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	65⅛
R. & W. P. T	7,975	23	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛
Do pfd	5,388	63⅛	61⅞	63⅛	62⅝
Rock Island	565	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	111⅞
St. Paul	12,840	77	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛
Do pfd	10	116	116	116	115⅛
St. P. & Dul	160	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
Do pfd	100	104	104	104	....
St. P. & Omaha	1,100	38⅜	38	38⅜	38⅛
Do pfd	100	108	108	108	....
St. P., M. & M	100	110	110	110	....
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	34	34	34	....
Do pfd	500	71⅛	71	71⅛	70⅜
Texas Pacific	450	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Tenn. Coal	400	32	31	32	31⅝
Union Pacific	11,375	57	56⅜	56⅞	56⅛
W. & L. E	200	54⅛	54	54⅛	54⅛
Western Union	7,030	79	78⅜	78⅞	78⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	130
American	107	United States	71½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	125¼	M. K. & T. gen 5s	60¼
U. S. 4s coup	125¾	Mutual Union 6s	91½
U. S. 4½s reg	106¼	N. J. C. int. cert	101¼
U. S. 4½s coup	107⅜	Northern Pacific 1sts	116
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Northern Pacific 2ds	105¼
Louisiana stamped 4s	91½	Northwestern con	141½
Missouri 6s	100⅜	Northwestern deb. 5s	109
Tenn. new set 6s	100	Oregon & Trans. 6s	95¼
Tenn. new set 5s	90	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	87
Tenn. new set 3s	69¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	114
Canada Southern 2ds	93⅛	St. Paul consols	125
Canada Pacific 1sts	113	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Denver & Rio G. 1sts	120	Tex. P., L. G. tr. rcts	49
Denver & Rio G. 4s	78	Tex. P., R. G. tr. rcts	68¼
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	71	Union Pacific 1sts	114
Erie 2ds	98¼	West Shore	101⅛
M. K. & T. gen 6s	69¾		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

14000 AD&Imp 5s	104	3000 M & Nolst 1913 on Extn	107¾
5000 C&O 1s-Series A	103	10000 NYC&StL 4s	88⅞
2000 C & O cur	20¼	3000 NYS&W1st rfd 5s	91¾@92
3000 C B & N 5s	101⅞	8000 N O P 1st Trst	77
5000 C B & Q 7s	131¼	1000 N Pa 1st cp	116
5000 CB&Q—Ia D 4s	98⅛	4000 NJC g m 5s	101¼
1000 C R I & P 6s cp	133⅛	10000 NC&St L 2d	106
4000 C&E Ill cn	117⅛	2000 N W cn cp gld bd	130⅜@131¼
5000 D & R G 4s	78	8000 O & T 6s	94⅛
10000 Det B C & A 1st	105¼	2000 Ogn SL 6s	100¾
5000 E T cons gold 5s	99@99¼	3000 OgnR&N5s	99⅛
3000 Ft W& D 1s	114	1000 O & M 2d	117
7000 H&TC 1st—M L	114	2000 PD&E 2d	75
3000 H&TC1st-W DTr	103¼	2000 St L & S F g m 5s	102⅛
10000 K P 1st cn	101⅜	2000 SP M&M 1st cns	115
50-0 L I cn 5s	111¼	8500 S Pof Molst	101⅛
15000 M&SP1s C&PW5s	104⅛@104¾	19000 Tol A A& N M 1st	98⅜@99
7000 M&St P con	125	4000 U Pac 1st of '98	114⅜@115
28000 MK&Tgen5s	59¾@60	26000 W S gtd 4s	101⅛
17000 MK&T g 6s	68¾@68⅞	55 U S Ex	72½
5000 do (s 20)	68⅞		
10000 M U T 6s	91@91⅛		
4000 M LS&W cn	89		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 A & P gtd 4s(s10)	81¼	7000 N Y C deb	110¾
1000 A &TH 2d	108¼	5000 do (s 20)	110¾
11000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s	92¾	10000 N J C gm 5s	101
1000 C&O pur mon fd	106	20000 N J C conv	121
4000 C&O cp 4s	65⅛@66	5000 N J C 1stof 1890	106
4000 Co&S W mtg	104	5000 N J C 1s cons	117⅛
15000 CRI&P 5s cp	107	14000 O & T 6s	94⅛@94¼
1000 C St P & M 1st	125¼	2000 P & W 1st	73
1000 Det M&M 1 g	40	2000 R & W P cn	102⅞
1000 GC&SF gd 6s	97¼	5000 R& A 1st Tr	55⅜
2000 G BW& St P inc	31¼	5000 StL&IM-C & F 1st	104⅜
17000 H&TC1st-M Line	113⅛	5000 StL&IM2d	110
22000 Int&GN1st	99¼@99⅛	5000 SA&AP1s 6s 1886 to 1926	90
2000 LNA& Ccon	92	1000 S P M & M 2d	118⅛
20000 M&SP 1s-Ia&MD	117⅜	10000 So Pac of Cal 1st	113⅞
1000 M&SP1st-So M D	112⅜	1000 So P of M 1st	101⅛
5000 M&SP 7 3-10	118	17000 StLA&T1st102¾@103⅞	
25000 M& SP8s1st	127	6000 WSt L&P-Chi D	98
5000 Mb&O 2d db	26⅜	17 Bk of Amer	171
14000 MK&T g 8s	60½@60½	10 Manhattan B	161
11000 MK&T gn 6s	68⅛@70	88 Adams Ex	143@144
25000 do (s 20)	69	10 Amn Ex	108
13000 do (s 20)	69⅛	10 Wells F Ex	130½@131½
1000 M K & T con 7s	100		
1000 NYC & SL 4s	88⅛		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 A & P gt 4s	91¼	1000 N Y C Ex 5s	106
7000 Buf & E new	122	1000 N Y L E&W 1st	128¾
6000 CR&B of Ga gd5s	101	10000 N Y C & St L 4s	88⅜
17000 Can S 2d	93½@93¾	27000 N Pac 1s cp	116@116⅛
5000 ColC & I 6s	101¾	14000 N P 2d cp	105¼
5000 C H V&T 5s	71¾@72	5000 NJC gm 5s	101¼
33000 Det M&M l g	40	1000 N J C 1st cons	117⅛
25000 Erie 7s cn gd	137	1000 N W s f deb5s	110
3000 E T cn gld5s	99	10000 O & T 6s	95¼
7000 Ft W& D 1st	80½@80¾	5000 Ore S L 6s	100⅞@101
10000 GC&SF gd6s	97¾	10000 Ogn Imp 1st	90
1000 G C&SF1st	121	1000 O Ry & N 5s	99⅛
6000 Gt W 1st	108	50000 P & W 1st	74
5000 H&SJo 6s cn	121½	6000 StLA&T 1s103⅛@103¼	
1000 Intl&GN1st	100	1000 Shen V 1st Trst	92
5000 Knox &O 1st	92¾	2000 Shen V gm Trust	33⅛
1000 M&SP1s-So W D	113⅛	3000 TolAA& N M 1st	98
1000 M&S P1st—SoMD	112¾	10000 TP inc l g tr asst	49
1000 MK&T gen 5s	60¼	7000 TCI & R 6s—Birm Div 1st	96⅛@96⅞
2000 MK&T gn 6s	69⅛@69¼	1000 Un Pac 1s of '96	114
16000 do (s30)	69⅛	10000 U Pac s f	118¾
5000 Mo P 1s cn	112⅝	10000 W S gtd 4s	101⅛
1000 NYLE&Wfd5s cp	88	1000 WS gtd 4s rg	101⅛
60000 NYLE&Wnw 2cn	98@98⅛	1000 WSL&P—Chi Div	97
1000 N Y Ele 1st	115		

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Money on call ruled easy at 2@2½ per cent, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange dull but firm at 484⅛ for sixty-day bills and 486⅛ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 259,195 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 10,800; Erie, 4,170; Lake Shore, 10,260; Louisville & Nashville, 3,000; Missouri Pacific, 3,960; Northwestern, 8,200; New Jersey Central, 3,676; Reading, 143,140; Richmond & West Point, 7,885; St. Paul, 12,790; Union Pacific, 10,775; Western Union, 7,330.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,455	98⅜	99	98⅛	98⅜
Union Pacific	150	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
C., B. & N	245	58½	59	58½	59
Bell Tel	22	224½	226	224½	226
C., B. & Q	51	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Birmingham	50	49½	49½	49½	49½
Wis. Cen	875	18	18½	18	18¼
do pfd	50	37	37	37	37
Erie Tel	70	31	31	31	31
Mexican Central	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	625	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Aspinwall Land	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

Bond transactions and quotations:

1000 Atch call 5s	92¾@93	1000 L E 1st	104¼
4000 N E 2ds	107¼	8500 C K & W inc	45@46
3000 S Kas 5s—Tex	91⅛	1000 C K W 5s	92⅜
5000 Mex Cen 4s	66⅛	30000 O S L 6s	100¼@100⅜
2000 Vermont 5s	87¼	7000 Birm 5s	92¾@93
10000 Wis Cen. inc	44½@45	6000 C B & N 5s	99¾@100

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—The market closed strong: Pennsylvania, 54¼@54⅜; Reading, 33⅜@33 9-16; Lehigh Valley, 56@56¼; Reading generals, 111⅜@112.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Consols closed at 102 5-16 for money and 102⅜ for the account.
Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 38⅞; Canadian Pacific, 60; Erie, 27⅞; Erie seconds, 101; Mexican ordinary, 47½; St. Paul common, 78⅜; New York Central, 110¼; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; Reading, 33⅞; Mexican Central, 14½.
PARIS, Feb. 17.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 87½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Mining shares were neglected: Amador, $1.65; Bodie, $2.20; Brunswick, $1.55; Caledonia B. H., $1.75; California & Virginia, $16.00; Dunkin, $1.75; Deadwood, $2.00; Eureka, $11.00; Home Stake, $11.50; Horn Silver, $1.15; Mexican $4.50; Pronstite, $2.20; Standard, $2.95; Sutro Tunnel, 15c.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—Closing quotations: Alta, $2.10; Best & Belcher, $6.25; Bodie Consolidated, $2.25; Chollar, $5.62½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.37½; Crown Point, $6.62½; Eureka Consolidated, $12.25; Gould & Curry, $4.55; Hale & Norcross, $9.62½; Mexican, $5.00; Navajo, $1.65; Ophir, $9.75; Potosi, $5.37½; Savage, $6.50; Sierra Nevada, $4.85; Union Consolidated, $4.25; Utah, $1.80; Yellow Jacket, $8.12½; Commonwealth, $4.30; Nevada Queen, $3.85; Belle Isle, 65c; North Belle Isle, $7.37½.
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.62½; Calumet & Hecla, $244.50; Franklin, $16.75; Huron, $5.25; Osceola, $26.00; Quincy, $71.75; Tamarack, $170.00.
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The copper market was rather weak today and had an evident bearish tendency; a few odd lots of near futures went at from five to ten points below Thursday's prices. March sold at $16 20@16.25, and April at $16.50. For May $16.40 was being bid in one corner of the exchange while some larger operators were selling on another part of that floor the same future at $16 35. The market closed with a better feeling prevalent than yesterday.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were much less active yesterday, but steadier. The home feeling was generally a bearish one in grain, and a little so in provisions, but there was some outside support, and it was remarked that the country is on the whole disposed to wait for better prices before selling much stuff. There is none of that avalanche of receipts that was predicted by the bears, and it was thought possible that the freight men would manage to agree upon a compromise which will stop the cutting of rates if it does not restore them to the recent level. Hence comparatively little selling of stuff, and the smaller buying was not a specially weak feature. The buying of wheat was led by Jones-McCormick, that of lard by Hutchinson, and that in corn by the smaller scalpers who had previously sold short on the expectation that cheap freights would bring in a flood of corn from the West. The later feeling was quite strong, and all the markets closed at about the highest point of the day.

Provisions were weakened early in the day by a local effort to bear pork, the excuse for which was a lower quotation for hogs. But the general tone was a strong one. Pork opened 5c lower at $13.95 for May, sold off 2½c, touched $14.00, weakened to $13.75, improved to $14.02½ bid, with one sale at $14.05, and closed at $14.02½, with March at about 20c discount. Lard opened unchanged at $7.75 for May, sold to $7.80, fell off to $7.72½, and closed at $7.80 strongly bid, with June at about 7½c premium. Ribs closed 10c higher, at $7.50 bid for May, after having sold at $7.37½. Cash sales were reported of 500 tcs lard at $7.60@7.65; 50,000 lbs green hams and 75 tcs sweet pickled do, both on private terms.

In flour the sales reported were 960 barrels and 1,300 sacks, equal to a total of 1,870 barrels, all on private terms. The market was steady, with only a local trade.

Red winter wheat sold at 80c for No. 2 in store. Free on board sold at 79½@81c for No. 2, and 77c for No. 3. Total, fourteen cars.

Wheat averaged firm, with occasional spurts of activity to relieve general quietness. Private cables were steadier and brought some buying orders to New York, while the export movement continues light. May opened unchanged at 80⅛c, and touched 80¼c, declined to 80⅛c, and improved to 80⅝c at the close, with June at nearly ⅛c premium. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring in store sold at 77¼@77⅜c. Free on board sold at 78¼c for No. 2 hard, 76@77c for No. 3 hard, 69@74c for No. 3, and 62@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales thirty cars.

Corn was in good local request on futures, with a little doing by export houses. May opened unchanged, at 50⅝c, sold to 51c, declined to 50¾c, and improved to 51⅛c at the close, with June at about ⅛c discount and July at ⅛c premium. Samples averaged a shade lower, being all sold before the late strength in futures. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 46⅜@47c for No. 3 yellow, 48c for No. 2, and 46@46¼c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 44@46c for ears, 47⅛c for No. 3 white, 47⅛@47¾c for No. 3 yellow, 46½@47⅛c for No. 3, and 46@47c for No. 4. On track sold at 46⅛@47c for No. 3, and 46@46¼c for No. 4. Total cash sales 284 cars.

Oats were dull, but firm, in sympathy with corn. May opened unchanged at 31c, and closed at 31⅜c bid, with June at ⅛c premium. August sold at 28c, and this month was nominal at 4c below May. No. 2 mixed to go to store sold at 30@30⅛c. Free on board sold at 33@34⅛c for barley oats, 3¾@33⅛c for No. 2 white, 31⅜@32⅛c for No. 3 white, 30⅛@30⅜c for No. 2 mixed, and 29@30⅛c for No. 3 mixed. On track sold at 30⅛@30⅜c for average qualities of No. 2 mixed, and 32c for do No. 3 white. Total, 162 cars.

Rye was unchanged and quiet at 63c for May delivery, with No. 2 in store nominal at 61c. The light sample offerings went at 61½@62c for contract grade. Total sales 6 cars.

Barley was inclined to dullness. Offerings were increased, while the demand was but moderate from the regular buyers. Trading was entirely by sample, and was rather slow. No. 2 in store was nominal at 76@77c. No. 3 samples sold at 63@78c, No. 4 at 60@70c, and No. 5 at 55c. Some very choice barley sold to arrive, not graded, at 81c. Total sales, 43 cars.

Millstuffs ruled quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 10 cars bran at $14.75@15.75; 7 cars middlings at $14.75@16.75.

Flaxseed was nearly nominal, though quotably steady, with buyers appearing for No. 1 at $1.45. Cash sales were confined to 3 cars rejected at $1.45, which constituted the offerings. Nothing was done in a speculative way.

Timothy seed was weak under increased offerings and finally lost the 1c advance of the previous day. March sold early at $2.51, later at $2.50½, and at last at $2.50 in settlement. February was nominal at $2.49 and cash quotable at $2.47@2.48 for country prime. Sales included 428 bags at $2.15@2.50. Clover-seed was about steady on cash lots, with sales including 522 bags at $4.00@4.07½, the outside buying mammoth. Futures were weak, with sales of March at $4.07, a decline of 1c. Fair Hungarian seed sold at 75c and common millet at 57½c.

A good trade was enjoyed by dealers in farm produce, as local buyers were out in full force. Shippers took a fair quantity of dairy products, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, and, with unimportant exceptions, former prices were obtained. Coal was easy, turpentine 1c higher, and burning oils in fair request. In general merchandise a good trade was reported, with jobbers busy filling orders for nails, hardware, drugs, fish, and groceries. Sugars were weak, coffees uncertain and tending lower, and brans very firm.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has arranged to take eastward 1,000 car-loads of Nebraska corn, taking as its share of the freight 15c per 100 lbs, which is only 60 per cent of the tariff rate from this city. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed on 'Change by the many who heard the news. It is the most severe discrimination against Chicago that has yet been reported.

The export takings of wheat in New York yesterday were stated to be limited to 6 boat-loads.

The average consumption of sugar in the United States last year is stated to have been 52¼ lbs per capita, or very close to one lb per head for each week in the year. The exports of green tea from China to the United States last year were about 13,000,000 lbs. against 15,000,000 lbs in 1886.

Holders of wheat in Manitoba are still complaining of a serious blockade. They say the facilities furnished by the Canadian Pacific Road for moving it are entirely insufficient.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	25,131	14,572	22,102	18,992
Wheat, bu	19,346	17,433	12,676	50,408
Corn, bu	98,340	98,222	100,505	39,785
Oats, bu	112,627	77,897	80,080	91,057
Rye, bu	1,070	2,688	2,651	703
Barley, bu	48,649	42,972	18,466	9,174
Grass seed, lbs	226,270	877,674	359,872	343,605
Flaxseed, bu	4,726	6,391	5,210	2,619
Broom-corn, lbs	40,545	59,065	18,712	35,649
Cured meats, lbs	337,130	663,420	1,626,904	2,152,262
Canned meats, cases	....	....	922	4,003
Dressed beef, lbs	67,820	2,315	1,510,225	2,946,641
Beef, tcs	....	....	54	67
Beef, brls	....	....	159	515
Pork, brls	....	76	1,869	930
Lard, brls	155,800	118,430	587,493	560,845
Cheese, lbs	218,145	199,380	184,613	72,764
Butter, lbs	269,319	213,335	176,773	198,885
Dressed hogs, No	215	90	41	247
Live hogs, No	20,909	26,149	9,255	10,946
Cattle, No	10,015	9,541	5,229	4,536
Sheep, No	4,371	2,618	1,287	1,048
Hides, lbs	469,995	269,330	522,100	518,505
Wool, lbs	....	7,450	100,995	80,220
Coal, tons	14,214	14,843	2,478	2,892
Lumber, M	1,451	1,535	1,724	1,491
Shingles, M	....	....	181	....
Salt, brls	1,074	3,600	3,671	3,358

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	....	....	8
Spring wheat	5	9	4	18
Corn	....	164	15	179
Oats	36	54	....	90
Rye	5	....	....	5
Barley	2	29	6	37
Total	56	256	25	337

Inspected out: 33,679 bu corn, 2,529 bu oats, and 1,109 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 33 cars wheat, 230 cars corn, 115 cars oats, and 12,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
Cash	$13.55	$13.55 @13.80	$13.80
March	13.77½	13.55 @13.80	13.80
May	14.00	13.75 @14.02½	14.02½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
February	$7.60	$7.60 @ 7.65	$7.70
March	7.62½	7.62½@ 7.70	7.70
May	7.75	7.72½@ 7.80	7.80
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$7.20	$7.20 @ 7.30	$7.30
March	7.22½	7.22½@ 7.32½	7.32½
May	7.40	7.37½@ 7.47½	7.47½
WHEAT.			
February	75⅛	75¼@ 75¾	75¾
March	75⅛	75¼@ 75¾	75¾
May	80¼	80⅛@ 80⅝	80⅝
CORN.			
February	46⅝	46½@ 47	47
March	46⅝	46¾@ 47	47
May	50⅝	50½@ 51⅛	51⅛
OATS.			
February	27⅛	27 @ 27⅜	27⅜
May	31	31 @ 31⅜	31⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 74⅜	$ 74½	$ 80⅜
No. 2 corn	34⅛	34¼	39⅛
No. 2 oats	23⅜	23⅜	28⅜
Mess pork	14.47½	14.47½	14.62½
Lard	7.02½	7.02½	7.15

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 17.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 16.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 17.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 16.
Western.				
Chicago	19,346	20,010	12,676	14,972
Milwaukee	23,075	26,585	1,050	2,100
St. Louis	8,000	3,000	7,000	2,000
Toledo	7,086	4,313	2,485	3,787
Detroit	2,946	7,146	....	539
Kansas City	1,500	1,500	3,000	1,000
Minneapolis	67,260	73,530	66,480	28,500
Duluth	6,414	....	....	1,753
Peoria	2,000	1,500	500	1,500
Total	137,627	137,584	63,191	56,151
Eastern.				
New York	1,100	1,650	23,836	50,167
Philadelphia	3,542	3,043	4,825	12,759
Baltimore	1,054	1,466	12,000	....
Total	5,696	6,159	40,661	62,926
Grand total	143,323	143,743	103,852	119,077
Same days 1887	194,500	209,000	450,500	224,000

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 15—	1887-'88.	1886-'87.
Chicago	1,575,000	1,720,000
Kansas City	705,000	701,058
St. Louis	332,000	340,000
Indianapolis	292,000	349,000
Cincinnati	301,000	323,000
Milwaukee	192,000	308,000
Omaha, Neb	295,000	215,000
Louisville	181,000	194,000
Cedar Rapids	142,342	222,030
Cleveland	77,150	116,338
Sioux City, Ia	100,608	80,428
Keokuk, Ia	43,500	49,250
St. Joseph, Mo	108,000	106,500
Nebraska City, Neb	61,768	85,000
Lincoln, Neb	53,498	52,000
Quincy, Ill	44,532	42,861

Railroad freights were steady on the basis of 32½c to Boston and 27½c to New York on grain, flour, and feed. Rates on provisions were about 5c higher than the above.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Continued firm at former prices, under light receipts. Quotations: Hand-picked navies, $2.90@3.00 per bu; medium hand-picked, $2.50@2.60; off stock, $1.75@2.25; California, $2.50@2.85; foreign, $2.40@2.60.

BROOM-CORN—Receipts were light, stocks were liberal, and the market was quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Fair to fine parlor hurl, 4@4½c; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush hurl, 4@4½c; green self-working, fair to choice, 3½@4c; inside and covers, fair to green, 4@4½c; long, stalky and undesirable, 2½@3c; brush corn, choice, short, and fine, 5¼@6c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—Included in current stocks is considerable creamery butter that is not strictly choice, which, added to the receipts of fresh made, caused an oversupply, and with buyers holding off the market was weak and dull. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 28@28½c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 24@26c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 17@21c; common and packing stock, 12½@13½c; roll butter, 16@17c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—There was a good home trade in full creams, with buyers preferring flats (2 in a box), while Young Americas were scarce and firm. Exporters were inquiring for medium and low grades, while occasional lots of skims went in the same channel. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11¼@12c; Young America, 12¼@13c; low grades, 5@9c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

COAL—Receipts have been moderately large for some time, and with dealers buying very cautiously, due to the approaching close of winter, the market is barely steady. Quotations remain about the same all around. The retail price of large egg is $7.75 per ton, and all other sizes $8.00. The following quotations are per net ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate, $6.00@6.25; egg, chestnut, or stove, $6.25@6.50. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.25@4.50; Pittsburg, $3.40; Indiana block, $2.80@2.90; Hocking Valley, $3.10; Blossburg, $4.15; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.15; Wilmington, $2.15@2.40.

DRIED FRUITS—Blackberries and sun-dried apples were in good request and firm, and evaporated apples moved more freely at about former prices. Quotations: Valencia raisins, 7@7½c per lb; new Malaga L. M. do, $2.25; London layers, 1887, $3.00@3.10 per box; new Turkish prunes, 4½c; old do, 3¼@3¾c; currants, 6¾c; citron, 21c; apples, quarters, 6½@7½c for new; apples, evaporated, 7½@9¼c; blackberries, 8¼@9c per lb in brls and 9¾c in boxes; raspberries, 2?½c; pitted cherries, 18@23c; pitted plums 12@15c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The movement was mostly in the way of filling mail orders, and in the aggregate a good jobbing business was done. Quinine was firmer, and quotations generally unchanged, as follows: Borax, 8¾@10c; Citric acid, 56@60c; tartaric acid, 49@50c; carbolic acid, 48@53c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.18@1.22; balsam Tolu, 50@60c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.60@1.65; vanilla beans, $9.00@12.00; cubeb berries, $1.75; calomel, 93@99c; camphor, 27@31c; cantharides, $2.00@2.10; cassia buds, 14@16c; chloroform, 50@55c; ergot, 60@65c; glycerine, 22½@27c; gum arabic, 60c@$1.00; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 71@76c; morphine, sulph., $2.85@3.35; opium, $4.00@4.25; quinine, 44@51c.

EGGS—A good many fresh-laid Southern eggs are moving to this city, and with fair stocks of stored lots the market is weak and unsettled. Fresh-laid were quoted at 20@21c per doz and ice-house at 15@18c in lots.

FISH—Dealers reported a very satisfactory movement, and prices were almost without exception firm. Quotations: New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.50; do family, $4.00; lake trout, $6.00; codfish, extra George's, $5.50; new, bank, $4.50; boneless, 5@8c; mackerel, half-brls, extra shore, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00; bloaters, $18.50@19.00; No. 1 Bay, $12.00; do, No. 1 medium, $9.00; do large family, $8.25; George's Bay split herring, $7.50; scaled herring, 22c; smoked halibut, 12½c per lb.

GAME—Received only moderate attention from buyers, and was practically unchanged, as follows: Mallard ducks, $4.00@4.50 per doz; teal do, $2.00@2.75; plover, $1.25; jack-snipe, $1.50@2.25; rabbits, 75@$1.00; jack-rabbits, $3.50@4.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Both local and outside buyers were present, and all descriptions were in demand and firm. Quotations: Bright Florida oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.25 per do; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00@9.25 per brl; bell and bugle do, $9.25@10.00; apples, $2.50@3.25 per do in car-loads for good to choice fruit.

GROCERIES—Trade was fairly active in both staple and fancy groceries. Coffees were unsettled and sugars weak. Quotations: Coffees—Javas, 22½@27½c per lb; Mocha, 25@27c; Maracaibo, 17½@19½c; Guatemala, 19@20½c; Santos and Rio, 16@20c; peaberry, 20½c. Sugars—Cut-loaf, 8¼c; cubes, 7⅝c; powdered, 7⅝@8⅛c; granulated, 7@7⅛c; confectioners' A, 6⅞c; off A, 6½c; white extra C, 6¼c; yellow to extra C, 5@6½c; browns, 5⅜@5⅛c. Rice—Fancy head, 7@7⅛c; choice, 6½c; common to good, 5½@6c.

HAY—Choice timothy ruled steady, while prairie was in large supply and dull. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $13.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $12.00; 41 cars upland prairie at $8.50@11.25. Receipts, 442 tons; shipments, 173 tons.

HIDES—There was the usual request from regular buyers, and former quotations ruled: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6¾c; light do, 6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; No. 2, G. S., 4½c; green salted bull, 3½@5½c; green salted calf, 8@8½c; dry flint 11@13c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry salted, 8@9½c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1.

OILS—The demand for carbons was fair, though less than recently. Turpentine ruled 1c higher, and other oils steady. We quote: Standard white, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 9½c; snow and water white, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 12c; Eocene, 12½c; Kenejone, 15c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 8½c; linseed, raw, 55c and boiled 58c; turpentine, 43c; extra lard oil, 62c; No. 1 lard oil, 36@38c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 43c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Nails met with good demand in car-lots, and prices were somewhat uneven. Tin and copper were unchanged and pig-iron in fair request. Quotations follow: Pig-tin, 37@38½c; tin-plates, I. C., 10x14, $6.00@6.25; I. X., 10x14, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 14x20, $5.50@5.75; I. X., 14x20, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 20x28, $12.00@12.50. Ternes, $9.75@11.00. Ingot-copper, 17@18c. Bar iron, $1.90@2.20. Iron nails, $2.00@2.10; steel do, $2.10@2.20; wire do, $2.80@2.90.

POTATOES—Under continued light receipts the market was firm at former prices. Few imported potatoes were offered. Quotations on track were: Choice Burbank or white star, 80@90c per bu; beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; early rose, 88@95c; imported Scotch varieties, 85@95c. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—The market was less firm, but all choice consignments met with ready sale at the following quotations: Choice dressed hen-turkeys, 11@11½c per lb; common to good do, mixed, 8@10½c; dressed chickens, 8½@9½c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; full-feathered live geese, $5.50@6.50 per doz.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The offerings have been less recently, and sales were made based on prices as follows: No. 1 city tallow, 4¾@5c per lb; do country, 4½@4¾c; No. 2, 3¾@3¾c. Grease—Brown, 2½@2¾c; yellow, 3@3½c; white, 4@5c.

VEGETABLES—Old onions and cabbages were firm, and fresh vegetables met with slow sale, as they were usually held at high figures. Quotations: Beets, $1.25 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@15.00 per 100; onions, $3.00@3.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabaga turnips, 30@32c per bu on track; carrots, $1.25 per brl; celery, home-grown, 50@60c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $3.50@4.25 per brl; new cabbage, $3.00@4.00 per crate; cucumbers, $3.50@3.75 per doz; lettuce, 25@30c per doz.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Receipts were small but a fair trade was experienced, especially in Western wools, owing to the reduced stocks of bright State fleeces. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c per lb; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 24@26c; coarse unwashed, 24@25c; fine washed, 26@28c; medium washed, 30@31c; coarse washed, 28@30c; Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 18@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 13	7,990	38	14,361	4,718
Tuesday, Feb. 14	4,312	500	20,329	5,200
Wednesday, Feb. 15	8,575	193	27,190	3,668
Thursday, Feb. 16	10,015	120	20,999	4,371
Friday, Feb. 17	7,500	100	23,000	3,600
Total	38,392	1,051	105,879	21,587
Same period last week	40,926	681	85,078	26,702
Shipments.				
Monday, Feb. 13	2,173	....	4,830	961
Tuesday, Feb. 14	1,651	....	7,485	624
Wednesday, Feb. 15	2,301	130	6,844	641
Thursday, Feb. 16	5,229	....	9,255	1,287
Friday, Feb. 17	4,400	....	8,000	1,300
Total	15,754	130	36,414	4,813
Same period last week	15,489	48	31,695	4,541

CATTLE—Eastern shippers and exporters paid $3.10@5.20 for poor to fancy steers averaging 933 to 1,615 lbs. Most of the shippers sold at $4.25@4.75. Quite a good many 1,350 to 1,450-lb steers sold at $4.40@4.75; rough 1,464-lb steers sold at $4.25; steers averaging 1,180 lbs at $4.30, and 1,333-lb steers at $4.60. "Handy" steers averaging 950 to 1,050 lbs sold at $3.60@4.20. Dressed-beef men bought poor to choice steers at $3.00@4.05, largely at $3.60@4.40; two carloads of 1,096-lb cows sold at $3.25. Native butcher stock again met with a good demand, and prices for desirable grades ruled 5@10c higher. Most of the good cows sold at $2.50@3.00; some 884-lb heifers sold at $3.15; bulls sold at $2.40@3.35, and veal calves at $5.50@5.75. Stockers and feeders were in good demand, and prices were stronger but not quotably higher. Some common 585-lb stockers sold at $2.35, and fancy 1,001 to 1,165-lb feeders at $3.60@3.70. Most of the 840 to 1,000-lb steers sold at $2.90@3.50. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	$5.50@ 5.75
Good to fancy, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	4.70@ 5.35
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	3.70@ 4.55
Common steers, 800 to 1,150 lbs	2.85@ 3.55
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.00@ 3.80
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.90@ 2.85
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.15@ 3.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.30@ 2.85
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@40.00

HOGS—Thursday's market closed very weak, with 11,500 left unsold. Friday's arrivals were estimated at 23,000, which made over 34,000 on sale. The supply was in excess of the demand, as packers had a good many hogs on hand. They acted indifferent, and demanded concessions of 10@20c. Speculators and shippers bought rather freely at 5@10c decline, but after Eastern buyers were through packers succeeded in getting hogs at 10c decline. The market closed weak, with about 10,000 unsold. Some fancy heavy sold early at $5.65, but it took very choice hogs to fetch $5.50@5.55, as some good 310-lb hogs sold at $5.35. Fair to choice heavy sold at $5.25@5.45, and rough heavy at $5.05@5.20; poor to fancy mixed sold at $5.00@5.40, principally at $5.20@5.30. Light grades sold at $4.90@5.20, principally at $5.05@5.15. Pigs sold at $4.30@4.80.

SHEEP—This branch of the live-stock trade was again active and prices were firmly held at full previous quotations. Three car-loads of 118-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $5.30, and 1,200 Nebraskas averaging 118 to 132 lbs sold at $5.20@5.25; nearly 1,000 good Texans averaging 77 lbs sold at $4.00 and $4.60; thin Texans averaging 81@83 lbs sold at $2.60@2.80. Natives averaging 62 to 114 lbs sold at $3.45@5.50, principally at $4.80@5.10. Lambs quotable at $5.00@6.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates car-loads:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
St. Louis	800	2,800	700
New York	*80	4,600	3,400
Kansas City	3,000	7,500	545
East Liberty, Pa	95	3,100	1,000
Buffalo	935	5,200	9,?43
Omaha	....	3,500	....
Shipments—			
St. Louis	1,200	2,200	500
New York	*26	....	....
Kansas City	1,100	1,500	....
East Liberty, Pa	95	2,700	600

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—HOGS—Quality common generally. Choice strong and a shade higher. Others steady to weak; good to choice, $5.25@5.35; common to medium, $4.60; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; demand poor; holders offer freely; winter, 6s 6d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 7d@6s 8d; club, 6s 8d@6s 9d. Corn quiet; demand poor at 4s 9½d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s 9d. Lard, 39s. Long and short clear sides, 39s 3d; Cumberland, 38s. Long cut hams, 47s.
CHEESE—58s 6d.
WEATHER—Frosty.
CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork—In poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 68s 9d, firm; Western do, 62s 6d, dull. Lard—In poor demand; spot, February, March, and April, 39s, dull.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—In poor demand; No. 2 winter, 6s 7½d, dull; do spring, 6s 8d, dull. Flour—Is in poor demand; 9s 3d; steady. Corn—In poor demand; spot, 4s 9¼d, dull; February, 4s 9¼d, dull; March and April, 4s 8¼d, dull.
COTTON—Steady with a fair demand. Sales: 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,100 bales American.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—37s 9d per qr.
SUGAR—14s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—29s 4½d per cwt.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A moderate business was in progress today, both on and off 'Change, and, as a general thing, prices were well sustained. There was no especial movement anywhere, not even in options. At the Produce Exchange business was moderate, and there were no radical changes.
COTTON—The interest taken in contracts was very moderate indeed, sales the entire session reaching but 71,000 bales at easier prices. The market closed weak, with the net loss 1@3 points. In spots an average trade at previous rates, sales reaching 121 bales for consumption.
WHEAT—Options quiet, but stronger. The market opened firmer, ruled dull and irregular, closed firm at the highest prices of the day; cash wheat was quiet, but steady: ungraded red sold at 88@92c; No. 2 red, 88½@88¾c in elevator, 90¼@90¾c afloat, and 88½@89¼c free on board; February closed at 88¾c; March, 89¼c; April, 90⅜c; May, 91⅜c; June, 91⅞c; July, 90⅞c; August, 90⅜c; December, 94c.
CORN—Was firmer. Sales included ungraded mixed at 59⅛@61¼c; No. 3, 58@58¼c; steamer, 58¾@58⅞c elevator; 59⅛@59⅞c delivered; No. 2, 60c elevator; 61¼@61¾c afloat; February, closing, 60⅜c; March, 59⅞c; April, 59⅛c; May, 59⅛c; June, 59c; July, 59⅛c; August, 59⅝c; September, 60⅛c; October, 60⅛c.
OATS—Were firmer. Sales No. 1 white at 42½c; No. 2 do, 40@41½c; No. 3 do, 39@39½c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 do, 38@38¾c; No. 3 do, 38c; rejected, 37c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½c; mixed, on track, 40@41c; white, on track, 41@47c; No. 2 mixed, February, closing at 38c; March, 38c; April, 38c; May, 38c; No. 2 white, March, 40c; April, 40c; May, 39⅛c.
RYE—Dull and unchanged.
BARLEY—Steady and quiet.
BARLEY-MALT—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork was steady; sales, 150 brls mess on private terms. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut meats steady and moderately active; pickled bellies, 7¾@7⅞c. Lard was steady; Western, $7.95.
BUTTER—The trade has increased a trifle, but prices are no better in any instance. Quotations: Creamery—Western, 28@30c; Elgin, 30c; imitation, 21@24c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 24@28c; do Welsh tubs, 20@26c; do firkins, 20@23c; do dairies entire, 20@25c; Western, 18@22c. Factory—Fresh, 20@24c.
CHEESE—It is about the usual story as to demand, while rates remain steady as quoted for some time past. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11½@12¼c; Western, flat, 11½@11¾c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 6@10c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 1@3c; full skims, 2@5c.
EGGS—The market firm and demand fair.
SUGAR—Prices on raw have not advanced, though the temper was quite firm at the close. Bids were made at 5 1-16c for cost and freight, centrifugal, without leading to business. Sales included one cargo extra superior Manila at 4¾c. Refined sold moderately at previous rates, the market closing steady. Quotations as follows: Cut loaf, 7¾c; crushed, 7¾c; cubes, 7c; powdered, 7c; granulated, 6⅞c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅝@6 11-16c; coffee, A standard, 6⅜c; coffee, off A, 5.94@6.00c; white, extra C, 5¾@5⅞c; extra C, 5⅝c; C, 5⅜@5½c; yellow, 5⅛@5⅜c.
OCEAN FREIGHTS—There was unusual quietness in all directions and not the slightest feature of interest could be found. As is usual on a dull market, rates are very uncertain, but have a leaning in favor of the shipper, especially as regards berth accommodation and barreled oil tonnage. To Antwerp, grain, 1¾d, store.
FLOUR—Receipts, 14,800 pkgs; exports, 1,857 brls, 5,339 sacks; dull and weak; sales, 18,000 brls; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime, $4.40@4.65; choice to fancy do, $4.70@5.00.
COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio dull at 16c: options 15@20 points lower; sales, 92,750 bags; February, 13.00@13.05c; March, 12.40@12.50c; April, 12.20@12.30c; May, 12.00@12.15c; June, 11.80@11.95c; July, 11.45@11.55c; August, 11.20@11.30c; September, 11.00@11.10c; October, 10.85@10.95c; November, 10.80@10.90c; December, 10.80@10.90c.
EGGS—Firm; demand good; receipts, 1,088 packages; Western, 25.
DRY GOODS—There was a continuation of the inquiry for new heavy woolens, with the business laid out of good proportion, though at low prices. For cotton goods the movement was good, the demand moderate, but prices very firm.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery, 29@32c per lb; extra firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 22½@24c; Western choice factory, 22@24c; fair to good, 19@21c; New York creamery, 26@28c; and extra firsts, 23@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; extra firsts, 26@28c; good to choice dairy, 22@24c; Eastern creamery, 27@29c for good to choice.
CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12½@13c per lb; Western, 12@12½c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.
EGGS—Eastern, 26@28c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 26@27c; choice Southern, 25@26c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—CORN—Irregular, becoming stronger, and demand good; sales were made of No. 3 yellow at 56c and No. 3 corn at 54½c, but ½c better was generally asked, with a few sellers holding at 55½c for No. 3 yellow and 55c for No. 3 corn. No other grades offered.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was quiet, but firmer and slightly higher. Nothing was done in cash; May opened at 79½c, ranged from 79¼c to 79⅝@79½c, closing at 79⅝@79⅞c. June closed at 80⅜c; July, 81½c. Cars on track, 5. Receipts, 6,414 bushels.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; $2.10@4.15.
GRAIN—Wheat opened strong, with steady and active buying, advancing ⅛@¼c, and closing at the top: No. 2 red, cash, 80⅛c; March, 80⅛c; May, 81⅜@81⅝c, closing at 81⅝c; July, 79@79⅜c, closing at 79⅜c; August, 78⅛@78⅜c, closing at 78c. Corn strong and ⅛c higher: cash, 44⅞@45c; March, 45c; May, 46⅛@46⅜c, closing at 46⅜c. Oats firm: cash, 29⅛c; March, 29⅛@29⅜c. Rye—Nothing doing. Barley, 79@80c.
LEAD—$4.70.
EGGS—18½@19c.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 18@26c.
WHISKY—Firm; $1.09.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye none; barley, 10,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.
AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat active and higher: March, 80¼@80⅜c bid; May, 81¾@81⅞c; July, 79⅛c bid. Corn higher; March, 45¼c; May, 46⅜c. Oats firm; May, 29⅜c.

Toledo, O., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; cash, 84c; May, 86⅜c bid; June, 86⅛c bid; July, 84½c; August, 83¼c. Corn dull; cash, 50c; May, 52⅛c bid. Oats quiet; cash, 32½c; May, 33⅛c bid.
CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, March, and April, $4.00 asked.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm; dull; cash, 84c; May, 86⅜c; June, 86¼c; July, 84½c; August, 83⅜c. Corn dull; cash, 50c; May, 52⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 32½c; May, 33⅛c.
CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash, $4.00; March, $3.97½; April, $4.00; May, $4.95.
DRESSED HOGS—$6.35.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,086 bu; corn, 5,685 bu; oats, 1,940 bu; clover-seed, 484 bags.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 4,300 bu; clover-seed, 640 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17.—WHEAT—There was a better inquiry for wheat from local millers today. Receipts, 118 cars; shipments, 64 cars. Closed—In store: No. 1 hard, cash, 76½c; March, 77c; May, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75c; March, 75½c; May, 77c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c; March, 72½c; May, 74c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74c.
FLOUR—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17.—WHEAT—Firm; cash, 75¼c; March, 75¼c; May, 79c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—OATS—Spot dull but steady. Sales No. 2 mixed, 39c; ungraded white, 40½c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 2 white, on track, 41½c. Futures were quiet but steady: No. 2 white, February, 40½@40¾c; March, 40½@40¾c; April, 40¾@41¼c; May, 41⅛@41½c.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. No. 2 soft, cash, 79c; May, 79c bid, 80½c asked. Corn stronger; No. 2 cash, 43½c asked; March, 43⅜c asked; May, 45¼c. Oats—No. 2 May, 30¼@30½c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Oats nominally firmer and quiet; Western white, 40@41c; do mixed, 37@39c.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 17.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 1,027 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.09.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 17.—TURPENTINE—Firm; 38¼c.

Time attests the virtues of *Pond's Extract* for all kinds of pains, ulcerations, and inflammations. *It is unsafe to use spurious imitations.*

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to
A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada,
THOS. COOK & SONS,
232 South Clark-st., Chicago, or
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.

TO EUROPE!
SPRING AND SUMMER PARTIES sail from New York in April, May, June and July. Send for program. Our new circulars are of interest to all intending travelers. THOS. COOK & SON, 232 S. Clark St., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Alton.
West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§ 6.00 pm / §12.05 pm	§ 8.00 am / § 1.30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 9.00 am / § 9.00 pm	§ 7.30 pm / § 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.
(Minnesota & Northwestern.)
The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Palace chair-cars on day trains. Palace sleeping-cars, combination buffet, and smoking-cars on night trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st. (Sherman House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Day Ex	†7.30 am	†10.00 pm
Waterloo and Des Moines Day Ex	†7.30 am	†10.00 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Night Express	*7.30 pm	9.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	†7.30 am	9.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*5.15 pm	10.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2.50 pm	* 3.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Chicago, Santa Fe & California Ry.
(Leased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.)
Passenger trains run to and from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts., as follows:

Leave Chicago	* 8.00 am	† 5.25 pm
Arrive Joliet	10.22 am	7.27 pm
Arrive Streator	12.15 pm	9.30 pm
Arrive Galesburg	4.03 pm	....
Arrive Pekin	5.05 pm	....
Arrive Fort Madison	6.25 pm	....

Trains arrive from Fort Madison 5.40 p. m. daily, from Streator 10.45 a. m., except Sunday.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4.15 pm	§ 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Wisconsin Central Line.
Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	* 3.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am / §12.00 m / § 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	* 6.10 pm / * 3.15 pm / § 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.00 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 9.30 am / § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 8.30 am / * 9.00 am / † 9.00 pm	* 6.25 pm / * 7.00 pm / * 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8.30 am / * 11.30 am / * 3.00 pm / * 5.00 pm / * 7.30 pm / * 9.05 pm	X1.45 pm / * 1.50 pm / * 7.00 pm / *10.30 am / * 9.30 pm / * 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am / *10.30 am	* 9.30 pm / * 4.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	§ 3.00 pm / *11.30 am	* 7.00 pm / * 4.00 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 3.00 pm	§ 7.00 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, Wakefield and Wausau	*11.30 am / § 3.00 pm / § 9.05 pm	* 4.00 pm / * 7.00 pm / * 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am / * 4.45 pm	* 4.15 pm / *10.45 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am / * 4.15 pm / §11.30 pm	* 3.15 pm / *10.45 am / * 6.30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 6.00 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm

§ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. † Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.
The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 3.15 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	†12.01 pm	† 2.45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	† 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	† 8.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	†10.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 9.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	† 8.45 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.
The 11.00 a. m and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 8.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	‡6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	o6.50 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	‡10.30 pm	‡6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 am / § 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	*10.30 pm / § 9.30 am / § 7.00 pm
Milwaukee, Madison, and West	§11.30 am / †10.30 pm	† 7.00 pm / † 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3.00 pm	* 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	* 5.00 pm	*10.30 am
Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota	*11.30 am / †10.40 pm	* 2.30 pm / † 6.50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco Fast Express	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	†10.40 pm	§ 6.50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 pm	§ 6.05 am

For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

Wabash Railway.
John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	* 6.30 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	§ 2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	* 4.30 pm	* 9.55 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§6.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	§6.50 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.
Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line) Nos. 4 & 11	* 6.50 am	† 7.45 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9.00 am	* 6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 am
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	* 4.00 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 5.40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3.55 pm	† 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	* 9.10 pm	* 7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.
Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 8.50 am	* 6.45 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 5.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dati'n	* 4.05 pm	....
New York & Boston Fast Ex	....	§ 9.20 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. and P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. and C.
Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.35 pm
Night express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.55 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.35 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Eastern Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	† 7.45 pm	† 9.00 am
New York Limited	† 3.10 pm	* 5.20 pm
Local Express	* 7.44 am	* 6.00 pm
Philadelphia Express	† 3.10 pm	† 6.00 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 7.45 am	*11.40 am
Koats Accommodation	* 6.10 am	* 7.05 pm
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	* 9.00 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	* 4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.00 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*11.45 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.00 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.20 am

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.00 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m / * 5.30 pm / * 6.25 pm	* 3.25 pm / * 6.40 am / * 1.35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am
Detroit Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.00 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 and 232 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.45 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.30 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address S. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, Clark-st., Chicago.

...PARTURE OF TRAINS—EX... ...FERENCE MARKS—†Saturday ...nspted. ‡Monday excepted.

...STERN.

...ntinued.)

...thwestern Railway.

...tickets, sleeping-car reserva... ...ages, and time tables apply at ... ...Clark street. ...Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, ...epot, corner Wells and Kinzie

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ha.....	$12.00 a m	$ 2.15 p m
...e, Sioux...	† 7.30 p m	† 8.00 a m
...and Des	† 10.30 p m	† 6.50 a m
	(8.30 a m	* 6.30 p m
Clinton,	(12.00 m	* 3.15 p m
allstown	5.30 p m	8.01 a m
	10.45 p m	* 6.50 a m
Wyoming	† 7.30 p m	† 9.30 a m
Duluth,	† 10.00 p m	† 9.00 a m
dison	10 00 p m	9.30 a m
ona, and	† 9.00 a m	* 6.30 p m
and Beloit	† 9.00 a m	* 6.30 p m
	* 8.00 a m	* 6.25 p m
	X8.30 a m	X1.45 p m
	* 5.00 p m	* 1.50 p m
	* 5.00 p m	* 10.50 a m
via Mil-	* 8.30 a m	* 9.30 p m
	* 5.00 p m	* 6.30 p m
Neenah,	* 11.30 a m	* 10.30 a m
Appleton	* 11.30 a m	* 6.30 p m
perior	† 5.00 p m	† 6.30 p m
Princeton	† 9.05 p m	† 6.30 a m
perior, Iron-	† 3.00 p m	† 1.50 p m
Wausau,	† 9.05 p m	† 6.50 a m
Iron Wood,	† 9.05 p m	† 6.50 a m
Pond du	* 9.20 a m	* 6.30 p m
	* 4.40 p m	* 10.35 a m
Elgin,	* 10.30 a m	* 6.30 p m
	* 4.15 p m	* 10.40 a m
	* 11.30 a m	* 11.25 p m
	* 5.00 p m	* 1.50 p m
Sunday.	† 9.00 a m	† 6.30 p m

X Sunday only.
* Daily except Monday.

...s, Burlington & Quincy

...kets and sleeping-car accom... ...supply at 211 Clark st., Grand ...Hotel, Palmer House, Canal ...enth-sts., and the Union Pa... ...ation on Canal, corner of

...daily through sleepers from ...ns, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, ...ansas City, St. Paul, and Min... ...-chair cars to St. Joseph, ... Omaha, Lincoln, and Con...

	Depart.	Arrive.
Crosse...	† 8.45 a m	† 6.50 p m
	† 12.05 p m	† 2.45 p m
points...	†12.01 p m	† 2.00 p m
Atchison	†12.01 p m	† 2.00 p m
	* 4.30 p m	* 10.30 a m
	* 4.30 p m	* 9.30 a m
	* 4.35 p m	*10.35 a m
	* 4.35 p m	* 9.35 a m
Denver...	* 5.35 p m	2.00 p m
Atchison		
	* 5.35 p m	* 9.45 a m
	* 9.45 p m	† 2.35 p m
	*10.00 p m	* 6.35 a m
Denver...	*10.30 p m	* 6.55 a m
ph, and		
	* 10.30 p m	* 6.20 a m
...ndays.	‡ Daily except Sat- ...urday.	

...p. m. trains leave from Cen... ...-st.

...d & Pacific Railroad, ...and Sherman-sts. Ticket ...New Opera-House Building, ...and Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8.00 a m	*20.30 p m
	* 5.30 p m	* 9.30 a m
	*10.30 p m	* 7.00 a m
d West.	† 11.30 a m	† 7.00 p m
	*10.30 p m	† 7.00 a m
	* 5.00 p m	* 10.15 a m
	* 5.00 p m	*10.30 a m
Iowa,	*11.30 a m	* 2.30 p m
	†10.40 p m	† 6.50 a m
Des Moi-	† 7.30 p m	† 8.00 a m
	†10.40 p m	† 6.50 a m
...ph.....	*10.40 p m	† 6.05 a m

...to apply at ticket offices.

...n Railway.

...uits, Receiver. ...ort from Dearborn Station, ...Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, ...House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
.....	* 8.35 a m	* 6.30 p m
.....	* 3.30 p m	* 7.35 a m
ll Train...	† 1.00 p m	† 2.20 p m
	† 4.30 p m	† 9.35 a m

...Sunday.
...s, Springfield, Jacksonville, ...us, Kansas City, the South, ...ico.

...kee Line.

...foot of 21st and 22d-sts. ...and Randolph-st., Grand ...omont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette	* 9.10 a m	†6.50 p m
...ess.....	† 8.00 p m	*6.50 a m

...TERN.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 3200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lessman, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. H. Hopper, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Y. L. B. Monroe, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3903, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Kittredge, Druggist.

INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.

STATE-ST., 3260—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist and Chemist.

STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.

WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.

WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shaner, Druggist.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., 878, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.

HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.

HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—Truman, Druggist.

INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.

JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Princeton, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 1,000, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Banr, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Hunstead, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 460, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.

MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV., small white poodle, partly paralyzed. $5 reward if returned to 42 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO is experienced in office work. Can furnish good references. Address 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADDRESS ENVELopes, circulars, or do copying; experienced, rapid penman. Z 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and general office work; good penman. A1 references. Box 75, Bandon P. O. W. L. B.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper would like position to keep books part of day or evening; terms reasonable. C 2, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER would like position for afternoons; owns machine. Best of references. C 51, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 16 WITH ONE year's experience in dentistry in dentist's office. C 33, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH coachman. Good city references. V 63, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO 1 COACHMAN; strictly sober and obliging. V 34, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR O teamster; temperate, obliging; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; would prefer the South Side. Address J. H., care of Mr. S. Coleman, Grand Crossing, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE MAN, 40 years of age, with a complete knowledge of business methods, a rapid, penman, good accountant; would make a capital man in a general country store, having had 10 years' experience in handling general merchandise and country produce; is willing to go anywhere and do anything for salary only. Can furnish the best of references. Address P. A. RUHL, Danville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILL G give $20 for employment; anything. References. C 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-educated German, 24 years old; strong and healthy. Address C 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENographer and typewriter; experienced in legal work. Best city references. C 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and chilgraph operator. Best of references. Address V 38, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK IN PRIvate family; to washing. Best city references. Address 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework. Reference if required. Apply to M18-8 B. PATTISON, corner of Centre-av. and Fifty-fifth-st., Austin.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR DAY WORK. Address 147 Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS; one for housework and the other as second girl; best-class. Please call at 117 Polk-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY to do washing. Call for three days at 183 Wesson-st., in rear.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND O South Sides for private family trained and reliable domestics; can furnish verbal references. M188 W. C. CARPENTER, 1651 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT double-entry bookkeeper; must be young man with good references. Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN BOOKS; must understand double entry; station permanent. Address, giving references, V 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Address C 12, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, WITH TYPEwriter; in real estate and law office; state work; state experience and wages. C 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED STENOGraphers, first-class; $75; also one owning machine $65. "Agency," 70 Monroe, 6.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TOBACCONIST salesman for Boston factory; good pay to right man. Address W E B, 804 P-st., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MEN as retail shoe salesmen; two for ladies' and one for men's departments; state with whom last worked, with references, and salary expected; must be temperate and gentlemanly for fine trade.

A. O. MORSE, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN; ONE ACQUAINTed with the jobbing cigar trade; state age, experience, and salary wanted. C 5, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER capable of superintending all branches; No. 1 man only need answer. James Hogan Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman; one capable of managing the drawing department of an office; none others need answer; employment in Chicago. Must be well recommended. Q 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FOREMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the running of all the machinery in the bottom department of a nest boxed and shooks factory. Apply by letter, giving references, to G J W, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A CARPET UPHOLSTERER. GIVE references and salary required. NORTH CORLISS & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED man to take charge of house-renting department; only a first-class man need apply. Z 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $10 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other business; we surprise good men with our liberal inducements and practical plan; 32 samples free; write from anywhere and learn the science of money-getting. Address Merrill Manufacturing Co., 10 Barclay-st., New York City, Chicago, &c.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS; must be bright, intelligent, and have good elocution; one who has had some knowledge in the real-estate business preferred. Apply Saturday afternoon, 2 to 4 p. m., at 1 PALIN, 152 La Salle-st.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT MAN LOCATED outside Chicago to represent in his locality a responsible house. Good salary. References exacted and given. 94, Maj. House, Look-Box 1583, N. Y.

WANTED—SOLICITOR OF EXPERIENCE AND ability to represent one of the largest printing establishments in the West; must be posted in all kinds of black and color printing. Address, stating experience, salary expected, etc., Globe Printing & Lithographing Co., Springfield, Ohio.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER for a lamp and dish factory of a good town in Iowa; will pay salary. R 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TREASURER THEATRICAL COMbination; experience unnecessary; $20 per week and expenses; must have $100; start immediately. V 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR DELIVERING IN grocery. 1559 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN LIGHT MANUfacturing business with $500; profits $100 to $200 weekly; growing business; $100 a month. Call at store, 193 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL the Climbing gas burner; easily sold; paying large profits. E. W. DUFFUS & CO., 93 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR STOCK CLERK; salary to begin with $3 a week; must be accurate and not afraid to work. Apply at 92 Wabash-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for business house, one with some experience in office work preferred. Address, with references, C 16, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—3703 WABASH-AV.—A GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl as cook and laundress; the best of wages paid.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERal housework. References required. Q 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—3541 GRAND-BOULEVARD, GIRL AS cook and laundress; also girl to assist in housework and to do plain sewing.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED — CHAMBERMAID WITH REFERences. Call Saturday morning or Sunday, at 1436 Michigan-av.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. ADdress D 14, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER willing to care for invalid; small family. 6446 Stewart-av., Englewood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WHO CAN DEVOTE two months of her time, without compensation, to learn a lucrative business; permanent position with good salary, when competent. MARY E. COBB, 243 State-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO FOLD and inclose circulars. Call at 225 Michigan-st.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET AT HOME; steady work; instructions furnished. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

BOOKS.

AT ORIGINAL CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 91 DEARBORN-ST.
AT ORIGINAL CHAPIN'S, 91 DEARBORN-ST.
AT ORIGINAL CHAPIN'S, 91 DEARBORN-ST.
A few doors north of Washington-st.

Longfellow's Poetical Works (illustrated, 4-to, $5 edition), morocco, new (the best), 2 vols..$ 20.00
Modern Art (in sections), cost $25 now.. 12.50
Abbott's Napoleon, calf, 2 vols..... 8.00
Rand, McNally Business Atlas 1887 ($15)..... 6.00
Scribner's and Century Magazine complete from vol. 1 to date, calf, 32 vols..... 75.00
St. Nicholas Magazines, complete sets from vol. 1 to date, calf, 15 vols..... 40.00
Harper's Magazine, complete set from vol. 1 to date, 1859-87, 75 vols..... 150.00
Harper's Weekly, complete set to date, 1857 to 1885, morocco (bargain)..... 50.00
Decorator and Furnisher, complete set half price.
Reese Encyclopedia, 45 vols., calf..... 50.00
Brewster's Encyclopedia, 18 vols., calf..... 25.00
Penny Encyclopedia, 27 vols., morocco..... 15.00
New York State Agricultural Society, 25 vols.... 12.00
McClintock & Strong Cyclopedia of Biblical Theology, etc., sheep, 10 vols..... 20.00
Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics, sheep, 2 vols. 10.00
Cyclopedia of Biography, morocco..... 10.00
Chambers' Encyclopedia, sheep, 10 vols..... 15.00
Motley's Dutch Republic, calf, 3 vols. } 20.00
Motley's United Netherlands, calf, 4 vols. }
U. S. Grant's Memoirs, cloth..... 3.50
U. S. Grant's Memoirs, odd vols..... 90
Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston..... 16.00
Seward's Travels Around the World..... 2.00
O'Halloran History of Ireland..... 3.00
Dante's Inferno..... 3.00
Milton's Paradise Lost..... 3.00
Dore Purgatory..... 3.00
Picturesque America, 2 vols..... 15.00
Howarth Complete Works, morocco..... 15.00
Cash paid for law, medical, and private libraries and single volumes.

We are receiving books daily. Come in and see me.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 65 Randolph-st.

5,000 BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP.....
Cyclopedia Britannica, 22 vols..... $35
American Cyclopedia, 25 vols..... 80
Johnson's Cyclopedia, 4 vols..... 20
Chambers' Cyclopedia, 10 vols., English..... 15
Chambers' Cyclopedia, 6 vols., library..... 12
American Cyclopedia, 16 vols., old edition..... 25
People's Cyclopedia, 3 vols., library..... 10
Zell's Cyclopedia, 2 vols., library..... 10
Peary's Cyclopedia, 1 vol., new edition..... 10
Bryant's History of United States, 4 vols..... 8
Miller's Old Book Store, 2 Arcade-court.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANOTHER MIRACLE THROUGH Scott's Matrimonial Association. A merchant arrived from Belle Plaine, Iowa, at Monday. Introduced same day to a Chicago lady, his equal religiously, socially, and financially; they were married on Tuesday, making 397 marriages through this famous institution. I require a lady or gentleman from every county; send no stamp for circulars. H. SCOTT, 2137 Wabash-av.‡

PERSONAL—AN EASTERN LADY (AMERICAN) would like to correspond with a refined Western gentleman of good mind between 30 and 70. Address CATHERINE CARRUTHERS, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL — WANTED — THE ADDRESS OF Patrick Welsh of Glen Iherloy, County Tipperary, Ireland. Any one knowing the above please address JAMES NOONAN, 3356 Parnell-av.

PERSONAL—JIM: I WANT TO SEE YOU A FEW moments Saturday sure; write time and place. GEORGE.

PERSONAL—MAGGIE I. W.: PLEASE COMMUnicate with me at once. THOMAS A. CREIGH, Omaha, Neb.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS FOR complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 50 cents. Give age and description. PROF. MARCEAU, Cleveland, O

PERSONAL—REMOVED—
THE BODEGA,
129 East Van Buren-st.,
Between Clark and Pacific-av.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
Family trade solicited.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AS WELL AS WOMen make a good living canvassing for the Williamson corset; it is sold everywhere; profits good; privileged to make sub-agents. Williamson Corset & Brace Co., St. Louis.

EMPLOYMENT TO ALL ON ODORLESS FRYING pan; fries onions, broils steak, etc., allowing no smell to escape into the room; liberal inducements; particulars free. Morgan Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—MAN AS AGENT—A NEW ARTICLE; sells everywhere, city or county; no experience needed. One New York agent's first order a car-load; New Jersey agent's, half-car load; Boston agent's, car, and so on; rare chance; permanent business; exclusive territory. Write The Monarch Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY OF the United States to sell the patent portable sanitary dinner bucket. Address A. SIMON, 455 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO TAKE ENTIRE charge and exclusive control for the West and Northwest; a valuable medicine; a specialty which never fails; address with references, MADAM YOUNG, 247 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW RUBBER UNgarment; rapid seller; good pay. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 92 LOOMIS-ST. Established 1870; the largest and most complete music school in the Northwest; furnace heat and gas throughout the entire building; music and all the line arts. By their new and easy method of musical instruction pupils, young or old, are taught to perform on piano, organ, banjo, guitar or zither in 20 lessons; what requires years by the old method; no charts; pupils wishing to attend from a distance will find all the comforts of a home at the seminary; room with board reasonable; send for new catalogue. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

ECLECTIC SHORTHAND—SIMPLE, LEGIBLE, brief; no "word signs," no verticals; one stroke; other decided advantages. Class and individual instruction, day and evening; lessons by mail. Gill's School of Shorthand, 726 Chicago Opera-House.

GEOMETRIC SHORTHAND EXCELLS ALL OTHers. Taught by mail in 10 lessons. A number have obtained good positions after one month study. The rejected from the complicated Munson system go ahead of the "Geometric." Send for circulars to DR. A. MILLER, 45 Elizabeth-st., Chicago.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—RAPID phrase-writing conducts to the highest speed. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANA.

WANTED—TEACHERS, SEPTEMBER: ASSOciate principal for boarding-school; professor of voice, $1,200 or more; six ladies, trained in Europe, for music, $700-$1,000; other vacancies. Central School Agency, 712 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—RARE CHANCE; $25,000; the half-interest in one of the most substantial manufacturing plants here; party retiring on account of old age; must be an active business man, competent to take full charge of office. Z 86, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SPLENDID REAL estate business; an active worker and good correspondent, or will buy a silent partner out; price about $1,000 for half-interest; good party more important than money, however. C 4, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH A LITTLE CAPital, in first class permanent business. D. E., 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 OR $15,000 in what is practically a monopoly in Chicago. We can clear $20,000 in the next nine months. References exchanged. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER who will invest $500 in a light manufacturing business; money secured. 84 La Salle-st., Room 27.

WANTED—PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED city weekly newspaper and job printing business; good opening. Address S D 56, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A CHURCH POSITION IN A CHURCH choir by a contralto of experience in Boston churches. Address H. Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

ACCOUNTANTS.

W. C. BAINE, EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT; large experience; excellent reference. Room 44, 107 Dearborn-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BAXTER 15-HORSE BOILER, WITH 10-horse engine; one line of shafting and pulleys, one cut-off saw, one miter saw, one box saw, five glue-heaters, one emery lathe, one grindstone, one whitening lifter, two shaving blowers, one miter chopping-machine; all will be sold cheap if promptly applied for at 384 Carroll-av.

TO LEASE.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE—I WILL RECEIVE proposals from parties who desire to lease for a long term of years a valuable property on Canal-st., between Madison and Washington, dimensions 84½ ft. front by 150 ft. in depth.

B. D. SLOCUM,
Room 1, 109 Fifth-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

B. COHEN, 88 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COWS, DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved Chicago lots, 10 head full-blood registered Galloway cattle. Address V 58, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Read E. A. Cummings & Co.'s 107 great propositions to sell lots until April 30, 1888. See one the look out next Sunday. Get a Tribune, Times, Inter-Ocean or Herald. Cut out the wonderful propositions; 100. Think of buying Chicago cheaper than in great Chicago—on 95 monthly payments! The opportunity of a life! 100,000 yearly increase in population. All city property must go at the Cummings Corner-House is now practically out of the market. The biggest boom in the history of the city is coming. Jump on board, buyers! Don't let the train pull out of the depot without you! Get next Sunday's papers.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE—

Our Spring List is just out.
It contains a classified list of
Business property improved,
Business property vacant,
Residence property improved,
Residence property vacant,
Lots in new subdivisions,
Acre-property,
North, South, and West,
Bargains—Bargains.
List mailed free to any address.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—3-STORY stone front store, 40x170 ft., rented for $4,650; price $45,000. MATSON HILLS, 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—49 LOTS, WOOD AND 31ST-STS., $350 each; also 24 on Ohio-st., 2 blocks north of Central Park, $385; can double your money in 6 months.
DAVID PATTEN, 51 La Salle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE ON OUR LIST SEVERAL desirable pieces of inside business property, to which we invite the inspection of careful investors. Also a fine flat building on Ashland-av.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JUST ISSUED, OUR NEW CATAlogue of real estate for sale; mailed free on application. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LOTS from $500 to $1,000; why not buy a lot on our easy payment plan?
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—I HAVE A number of pieces of land suitable for all kinds of manufacturers near the Deering Reaper Works in the northwestern part of the city, convenient to two lines of railroads; part of this property is on the river and well docked; maps can be seen at my office, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FOR SALE—GOOD CORNER IN A GROWING locality, well rented; price $155,000. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES IN CITY and suburban lots at Montrose a specialty; also headquarters for Desplaines River Valley. Cal., property. NARBERT, NIGOS & HIGBY, 94 La Salle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE — OR RENT — TWO FURNISHED houses, central corner, 100x132, improvements, net 15 per cent; cash down, $10,000. C 54, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—29x110 FEET, CORNER, ON FIFTH-av., near river, new building, suitable for hotel and restaurant purposes; also 100 feet, corner Seventy-first-st. and Stony-Island-av., suitable for store and flats. S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, A CHOICE lot, 32x134, $150 per foot.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3706 FOREST-AV., EAST FRONT, 2-story and cellar stone-front, 9 rooms; possession at once; lot 32x125; price $6,000; terms easy.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—34x94 ON SHERMAN-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison; ground is worth $80 per foot; will take $600 per foot, including 2-story frame building.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW SOUTH SIDE BRICK houses; furnaces, grates, mantels, and laundry; boulevards, electric cars; $6,500. HAMILTON, Room 13, 95 Clark-st., or 4235 St. Lawrence-av.

FOR SALE—EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEW 4-story and basement brick building, 32 rooms, suitable for small hotel; $25,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV. NEAR 33D-ST. FRAME cottage on brick basement, 6 rooms, bath, etc., $4,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—2620 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY AND cellar brown stone front, only $17,500.
M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—50X100 FEET on Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade, or will lease for 50 years, one valuation.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING, STORE, AND 6 flats, with 3 living rooms, leased land; near large schoolhouse. South side; cheap for cash. Inquire 80 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—TWO SUBSTANTIAL 11-ROOM BRICK houses, east of Indiana-av, in good repair.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT ON 37TH-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; splendid location; will sell low. Call for full description, see the property or make us an offer. H. G. TEED & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, RESIDENCE OF 8 rooms; also bath, laundry, and cellar; a No. 1 furnace; 50 feet on 30 feet out lot. $4,200; a bargain. R. P. WALKER, Room 2, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., 2-story and basement brick in perfect order; lot 20x115; possession at once; $4,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
GENUINE BARGAINS.
841 Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, large flat, and attic; for particulars at once.
908 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement 10-room brick; only $4,000.
151 Winchester-av., 7-room cottage, very complete, bath, furnace, all improvements, concreted cellar, good barn; only $4,000.
15 Laflin-st., large, fine 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths; lot 34x125; good barn; want an offer.
17 and 19 Laflin-st., two 3-story bricks, 9 rooms each; cheap.
299 Walnut-st., large, fine 2-story frame house, 11 rooms; will paper throughout if taken now; lot 30x135; $4,000.
673 and 675 Adams-st., corner Honore, 50 feet and two frame houses.
Lake View, 2-story frame house and 50 feet; Seminary-av.
506 Marshfield-av., 3-story brick in flats; want an offer.
If you have $1,500 and upwards select one of these and come and see me without delay.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
WEST SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
CENTRAL PARK-BOULEVARD, near Sacramento-Avenue Station, C. & N. W. Ry.; $1,100.
ALBANY-AV., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
TROY-ST., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
MEADE-ST., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
KEDZIE-AV., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $750.
HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD, near California and Milwaukee-avs.; $1,000.
BURCHELL-AV., near Humboldt-boulevard; $300.
RICHMOND-AV., near Diversy-av.; $300.
THOMAS-AV., near Evergreen; $400.
With cable cars on the West Side now assured these lots will readily sell at double the price now asked. Easy monthly payments. Title perfect and certified abstract furnished each purchaser.
Send for plat or call on
BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO.,
154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR CALIFORnia-av., south-front lots, 25x151, $1,000.
California-av., facing Douglas Park, 22x132, $1,250.
Colorado-av., running through to Jackson-st., double frontage, 25x185, $1,500.
Congress-st., one block west of California-av., south front, 25x171, $1,000.
Lots in all sections on easy payments, $250 to $1,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—
350 ft. Canal-st. frontage, with brick and frame buildings; together with Reynolds & Collins engine, 500-horse power, boilers, machinery, shafting, etc. Railroad side tracks.
Suitable for machine shops, foundry, furniture factory, or general manufacturing. All for $65,000.
For particulars apply to E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
West 18th-st., near Morgan, brick store and flat; a bargain for quick sale.
I have a large list of rental property.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER SANGAMON AND CONgress-sts., 50x125, with frame cottage, price $7,500. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTR ESIDENCE ON MONroe-st., near Wood; complete in every respect; this is one of the best-built houses in the city; must be seen to be appreciated; price $23,000; lot 26x132.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., SOUTH FRONT, NEAR Leavitt, story 11-room stone front residence, modern and complete. Can be had at a bargain, as owner is compelled to leave town.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM DWELLING, WARREN-av.; corner Albany-av.; double parlor; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; all modern improvements. Apply 19 Madison-st., or 1203 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 10 rooms, Washington-boulevard, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; price $8,000; lot 20x125.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, 50x100, AT REASONABLE PRICE; nice place for manufacturing. Call at 645 South Jefferson-st., two side front.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. CORNER, WITH two-story brick building; rented for $2,100 to one tenant.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH OF CHIcago-av., a brick building in flats and 25-ft. lot, $10,000.
Fine home with barn and lot 50x175 on Frederick-st., near Clark-st., cable cars, $11,000.
Elegant corner residence, Astor and Schiller-sts., with 27-foot lot, $23,000.
La Salle-av., residence, large barn; lot, 62x155, only $26,000.
Residences near Potter Palmer's residence and Lake Shore drive, $10,000 to $14,000.
Modern houses from 68,500 to $14,000, within a block of Lincoln Park.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. E. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—255 DEARBORN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

VOLUMES OF VERSE FROM CONTEMPORARY SINGERS.

Robert Emmet, A Tragedy, by Joseph I. C. Clarke—A New History of the United States—An Arabian Princess—Shakspeare and His Critics—The Indian Question—The Literary Lesson of Anarchy—The American Muses—Literary Notes—Books Received.

When one finds on the title page of "A Masque and Other Poems" the name of S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. Harv., one fears that the Pegasus in this instance is carrying too heavy weights, and a perusal of the contents of the volume justifies one's forebodings. Dr. Mitchell had chosen a number of poetical subjects and treated them unpoetically. "A Masque," as he calls the piece of resistance, is a curious dramatic conceit, reminding one feebly of Poe's powerful story of the Red Death. It is midnight in the fifteenth century in the den of a miser. A woman enters who offers him her beauty for a piece of gold. But the miser is as strong as St. Anthony against temptation. He says:

The lips I love
Betray me not at each new gallant's suit.
What are thy charms to these? See this and this!
Hast thou the eyes of Egypt's haughty Queen?
These eager lips that kissed a world away?
Lo, here Zenobia—wisdom, beauty, grace.
Hence with thy fading barter! Time shall be
When thou shalt wail in sad confession bent
Before that devil-saint, thy mirror's shrine.
Match me this warrior maid—this huntress lithe
Set in the changeless chastity of gold.

The last line is good, which is something that can be said of only a few lines of Mr. Mitchell's book. To proceed with the story, the woman goes away baffled. Then enters the Gentleman of medieval times in brave cock feather and red scarlet dressed. He claims as his own the gold:

Nay. Let me choose my coins.
Let me confess them. They have tales to tell.
I am a Devil-poet and can see
Beneath the kin of things. On this is writ
A maiden's honor gone. And here is one
Helped the black barter of a traitor's soul.
This 'gainst a priestly conscience turned the scale.
And this is red with murder. See, gray hairs
Stick to it yet. Alas for charity!
Not one, not one. The Devil has no friends.
Save him that enters. (*Opens the door to the coveted figure, Death.*)
Pray you, sir, come in.
Lo my best friend! The scavenger of time,
Who picks from off this dust-heap called a world
The scared and hurried ants that come and go
Without a whence or whither worth a thought.
Be easy with this partner of my cares,
This greedy dotard drunk with guzzling gold.
Spare me a little. Take thou hence the good,
The fair, the young, the chaste, the innocent.
(*To the miser.*) Good night, my friend. I leave you one who owns
The only truth this stupid planet holds.

What the woman and the Devil could not accomplish is an easy matter to Death. He blackmails the miser to the tune of 100 ducats. Then a merry band of maskers break into the room with the words: "The Prince has lost his wager. Death has won." "My gold! Alas, my gold!" the miser cries; and Death consoles him with the words, "But yet you live."

"The Swan-Woman, a Legend of the Tyrol," is a poem of medievalism without the medieval color. A fairly good essay in descriptive blank verse is "The Huguenot," and it is not without dramatic fire. A fugitive Count meets the Duke who had betrayed him on the cliffs, and the woman who sees the duel tells of it thus:

The quick blue steel
Struck deftly, and the blood-drops flecked aside;
Till with each wound the traitor, shrinking back,
Felt the sloped margin crumble neath his feet,
Then wildly thrust, whereon the rapiers coiled
Like twin steel serpents, and the Duke's flew wide.
Then I, I cried out, "Save him!" but my Lord
In silence with his kerchief wiped his sword,
And smiling cast the good o'er the cliff.

"The Christ in the Snows: A Norwegian Legend," is told in good ballad measure and with fine fancy. The custom celebrated is that of a family waiting with open door on the midnight of Christmas to hear the Lord pass by:

The mother who watcheth
The face of the child
Saith: "Ah. He was with us—
The baby hath smiled!"

The virgin who bends o'er
The cup on the board
Cries "Lo! the wine trembled;
'Twas surely the Lord!"

The last piece in the volume is one that was widely published not long ago on an auspicious occasion. It is called: "A Decanter of Madeira, Aged 86, to George Bancroft, Aged 86, Greeting."

"Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," is the title which Mr. John James Piatt has given to a new collection of his poems. The blank verse of the opening piece, "The Pioneer's Chimney" is an echo of Tennyson's exquisit use of that form, and yet too faint to leave a lasting impression on the ear. In a swinging measure that is finely original is written "The Mower in Ohio," a picture of the early days of the war. The theme is an old man who is gathering the harvest alone. He stops to whet his scythe, and his thoughts go out to the boys who are no longer at home to help him. The bees are humming about him as he thinks of the two who have fallen in battle, and wonders if the last will be spared. A conception could hardly be more simple and pathetic. The book contains one splendid sonnet, full of native inspiration and rich in Western color. It is this:

FARTHER.

Far-off a young State rises, full of might:
I paint its brave escutcheon. Near at hand
See the log cabin in the rough clearing stand;
A woman by its door, with steadfast sight,
Trustful, looks westward, where, uplifted bright,
Some city's Apparition, weird and grand,
In dazzling quiet fronts the lonely land,
With vast and marvelous structures wrought of light.
Motionless on the burning cloud afar—
The haunting vision of a time to be,
After the heroic age is ended here,
Built on the boundless, still horizon's bar
By the low sun, his gorgeous prophecy
Lighting the doorway of the pioneer!

The happy fancy of the poet is shown in touches like the following:

TORCHLIGHT IN AUTUMN.

It lit this sumach bough with crimson flare,
And touched with subtle pangs of dreamy pain.
Through the dark wood a torch I seem to bear
In Autumn's funeral train.

Mr. George H. Boughton took from the following conceit the idea for one of his best paintings, which, in the form of an engraving, has found its way into many homes:

TWO WATCHERS.

Two ships sail on the ocean;
Two watchers walk the shore:
One wrings wild hands and cries,
"Farewell for evermore."

One sees with face uplifted
(Soft domes of dream her eyes),
Her sail beyond the horizon
Reflected in the skies.

A beautiful addition to the series called "Knickerbocker Nuggets" is a new and revised edition of Mr. S. C. Hall's "Book of British Ballads." In the original form of the book the editor gave a two-page introduction to each selection, but these prefaces he has seen fit to abridge. The sources, both immediate and remote, of the poems, approximate date of their composition, historical foundation, if any were to be found, and the names of the authors, when known, have been preserved. Mr. Hall is indebted for his material not only to Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Romance Poetry" but also to Sir Walter Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" and William Motherwell's "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern." The marginal illustrations in the present little book are exquisit, being after designs by Creswick, Gilbert, and others. It is a book to be read in a scene like that described by Coleridge in his own lovely ballad of "Genevieve"—

When midway on the mount I lay
Beside the ruined tower.

The moonshine stealing o'er the scene
Had blended with the lights of eve;
And she was there, my hope, my joy,
My own dear Genevieve.

She leaned against the armed man,
The statue of the armed knight;
She stood and listened to my lay
Amid the lingering light.

Few sorrows hath she of her own
My hope! my joy! my Genevieve!
She loves me best when e'er I sing
The songs that make her grieve.

"Some Dainty Poems," by Waldo Messaros, should have been called "Some Dainty Pictures," for the colorless verses are illustrated with pretty sketches by Stephen J. Ferris, E. T. Snow, and M. A. Campbell. The proem to the poems shows the author's quality:

I wrote these poems with a golden pen,
I wrote them for my friends that they may know,
While through the world I travel to and fro,
'Tis ever my delight to think of them.

That is a charming assurance to his friends, but the general reader would be grateful if there were less of gold in his pen and more in his fancy. Then, again, the word "pen," even when preceded by a glittering adjective, does not rhyme with "them."

(A Masque and Other Poems. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D., Harv. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

(Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley. By John James Piatt. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

(The Book of British Ballads. Edited by S. C. Hall. With illustrations after designs by Creswick, Gilbert, and others. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

(Some Dainty Poems. By Waldo Messaros. Philadelphia: Rufus C. Hartranft.)

Robert Emmet—A Tragedy.

"This tragedy is presented as an earnest effort to tell in dramatic form the story of a young man of gentle blood who in our own country laid down his life for his native land. History is not wanting in such heroes, and Ireland has furnished many, but few present so many claims on the tender affections and admiration of mankind. Interwoven with the story of his pure patriotism is that of a love so true and touching that all the higher dramatic elements are there, waiting only the hand of art to arrange them." So writes Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke, a well-known New York journalist, in his introduction to his tragedy in five acts, "Robert Emmet." What he says is true, but there is one insuperable obstacle in this century to making a great work of art out of materials over which the stern figure of History keeps guard. The story of Robert Emmet is so overwhelming in its reality that the imagination must shrink from touching it, at least until time shall have spread a mist over the patriot's scaffold and healed a suffering nation's wounds. When nature realizes our ideal of a hero, and the figure is yet fresh before our eyes, shall fiction invent where there is no occasion for invention, or fancy exercise itself while it stands dwarfed and discouraged in the presence of fact? How poor to the soldier who has come from Gettysburg the mimic representation of that great struggle! Art's province is to give exalted pleasure, and that pleasure cannot coexist with the pain of actuality. Mr. Clarke must have recognized the futility of his task when he found himself confronted with Emmet's immortal speech from the dock. No line could be changed, no expression improved, and the situation could not be made more terribly impressive. He was obliged, therefore, to make his entire drama lead up to the denouement, which was unalterable, and to harmonize action and style with that sublime scene. He could not be a creator; he could only arrange in the arbitrary form of a drama incidents and personages that were furnished him by history. A great play must be a fable; it can never be a fact; for Truth in her naked majesty forever disdains the fripperies of beauty. As an arranger of facts (for one cannot call him a dramatist) Mr. Clarke has shown discretion, taste, and an absolute fidelity to history which one looks for in a historian but not necessarily in a playwright. He has brought literary skill to a task which was in its nature impossible of illustrious performance. The drama is in prose, and, although it has not those qualities of exaggeration necessary for stage perspective, it may be read with interest and admiration. The book, which is from the Knickerbocker Press, is chastely adorned with valuable reproductions of portraits, autographs, and seals of Robert Emmet. There are also pencil sketches made during the famous trial. For all these the author and the public are under obligations to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York, a grandnephew of the martyr to Irish liberty. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Narrative and Critical History of America.

An example of the practical workings of the plan projected by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of a history of America written by men especially fitted to write of each period treated is the sixth volume of their work which has just been published. The student who has become tired of reading the individual views of one writer in every historical work, who is conscious often that his author is giving him at one time strongly biased judgments formed upon personal preferences or prejudices, and again that important matters are slighted or distorted for the same reasons, or through ignorance, will experience a feeling of relief as he studies this work.

This important literary and historical undertaking is edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College, assisted and advised by a committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The writers engaged upon the work have been selected with reference to the special fitness of each for the subjects treated. Each chapter of historical narrative has appended to it a critical essay in which the sources of information from which the preceding narrative has been drawn are described, and many things of interest relating to the subject are brought forward, which, while they are of the utmost importance, could not be included without too great prolixity in the narrative.

The opening chapter of the sixth volume is "The Revolution Impending," by Dr. Mellen Chamberlain. It is a broad and liberal view not only of the causes which led up to the American Revolution, but of the march in the eighteenth century of the English people at home as well as in the colonies towards freedom.

Mr. Winsor contributes the second chapter, under the head "The Conflict Precipitated." It is full of curious information, most admirably arranged, and will prove a source of vivid pleasure to every one who is interested in the lore of early American times. After an essay on the growth and consummation of the sentiment of independence in the colonies by Dr. George E. Ellis, the story of the great conflict is told in five chapters.

"The Struggle for the Hudson" is treated by George W. Cullum, Major-General U. S. A., and includes the campaign around New York, on Lake Champlain, and the capture of Burgoyne's army. "The Struggle for the Delaware—Philadelphia Under Howe and Under Arnold," is written by Mr. Frederick D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "The War in the Southern Department" is by Edward Channing, Instructor of History in Harvard College, and describes the campaigns of Clinton and Cornwallis in the Carolinas and the capture of the latter at Yorktown. The chapter on "The Naval History of the American Revolution" is written by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, with notes and illustrations by Mr. Winsor. The chapter on "The Indians and Border Warfare of the Revolution" is by Andrew McFarland Davis. The Indians who are treated in the chapter were the Six Nations and their dependencies in New York and Pennsylvania, and the border warfare was that which took place east of the Alleghenies. The concluding chapter, on "The West, from the Treaty of Peace with France, 1763, to the Treaty of Peace with England, 1783," is by William Frederick Poole of this city, in it a clear exposition of many vexed historical points is given.

This glance at one volume of the work will give some idea of the thoroughness with which Mr. Winsor is following out the plan of the publishers. We may certainly hope for a history unique in its merit of non-partisanship when the work shall be finished. What the people of this generation want to know is the truth about the past and present, so far as it can be known; the weak efforts of sentimentalists, the insiduous teachings of sectionalism, the polemics of politicians, and the narrow views of religious fanatics, both liberal and orthodox, have occupied too long the field of American history. To get at the truth we must have the careful results of the studies of many minds, and any work which includes the views of a great number of instructed and intelligent men upon subjects to which they have given years of patient thought and study must be of great and permanent value. (Narrative and Critical History of America. Edited by Justin Winsor. Vol. VI. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

An Arabian Princess.

The East, land of romance, rises before astonished eyes in a new aspect as Western people read the autobiography of a former Princess of Omar and Zanzibar. The book is delicious, in the first place, in its naïveté. The mixture of half-civilized, half-savage—or rather half-Christian, half-Mohammedan—ideas is amusing, and made more so by the perfect unconsciousness of the writer. It is not every day when a European or American lady is able to express such an unbiased opinion upon cock-fighting, a favorit pastime of her own girlhood, as this: "A cock-fight is, indeed, by no means an uninteresting affair—it is entertaining, as it takes up the entire attention of the spectator, and often it is intensely amusing."

The writer of this little volume was married in early womanhood to a German and has lived in England, a widow, bringing up her children there, for many years. She tells the story of her childhood and youth, and it may be safely said that here we have the first authentic glimpse into the real life of Eastern women of the higher class. It is, indeed, like a peep into another world. The immense palace with room in it for a thousand people, in which the Princess was born and where she passed her childhood, the troops of slaves, the crowds of women and children, all the habits of life, the food, dress, the customs, are strange and unreal; but in these new environments we soon detect human nature, hiding behind curious forms, it is true, but human nature such as ever "makes the whole world kin." Here the children—how they swarm—laugh in careless gayety, are sedate in company and saucy at home, romping, tumbling, quarreling together—just like Christain boys and giris. Family affairs, it is true, are rather perplexing. Our heroine speaks lovingly of some of "our mothers," while it is plain that she more than hates others among the Sultan's flock, for she is the daughter of a former Sultan of Zanzibar. With forty brothers and sisters and uncounted "mothers" she had of course numerous aunts and cousins, and in this crowd of relatives she finds a theme for her ready and often graphic pen.

Mrs. Ruete by no means concedes to European customs and manners the distinction of being better in every case than those of Zanzibar. Observation of the social life of Berlin, Paris, and London has not convinced her, apparently, that European civilization is to women all it claims to be. She thus sums up her conclusion as to the relative merits of polygamy as practiced in the East and monogamy as observed in London: "I should say the only difference in the position of a married woman in the East and in Europe to be, that the former knows the number as well as the characters of her rivals, while the latter is kept in a state of considerate ignorance about them." This is rather hard upon the Europeans with whom Mrs. Ruete has associated, and it is an illustration of the old truth that the devil fortifies himself always most impregnably with the shortcomings of those who strive towards goodness. The Eastern Sultans and the Mormons of Utah have employed the same sneer in their arguments for polygamy, and Mrs. Ruete, although a professed Christian, is still enough under the dominion of race and blood to repeat as her own the ancient insult.

There is material for a dozen romances in this book, and what is quite as good, information from which some actual idea can be formed of real life in the Orient. It is certainly original and entertaining enough to warrant for itself a wide reading. (Memoirs of an Arabian Princess. By Emily Ruete. D. Appleton & Co.)

Brief Notice.

Coates Kinney is known to thousands of people by his charming poem, "Rain on the Roof," which captivates all hearts wherever it is read or sung. It is a pleasure to find a book by the author of this well-loved song and to find in it fulfillment in good earnest of the promise of youth. There is actual power in these "Lyrics of the Ideal and Real." They breathe a spirit of poetry which is not mere babbling and dabbling in musical rhymes, like so much of the verse of to-day; they are alive in every line with transfigured, condensed, beautiful, human feeling. This volume bears no publisher's mark, and is presumably printed by the author.

A commentator on Shakspeare recently made the appalling prediction that the next fifty years would see such an increase of works of Shakspearean criticism as had never before been dreamed of. We seem in a fair way of fulfilling the prophecy. The popping, perplexities of our day are fixed upon the dust and débris of the past. Volume after volume comes from the presses upon Shakspeare himself, his works, his critics, his editors, his printers, his friends, family, and associates. The question must often arise, Who reads these books? It is likely that the answer as to most of them can be summed up in two words—viz.: Their authors. Occasionally there comes amidst this mass of rubbish a book, a real book, with brains behind it and a soul. Such a book is Appleton Morgan's "Shakspeare in Fact and in Criticism," published in a beautiful volume by William Evarts Benjamin of New York. The author makes an onslaught against the esthetic critics of Shakspeare, and there is but little left of all that glittering host when he is through with them. Reluctantly he adds a chapter on the Donnelly; and prior cipher theories, which those may read who know not what else to do with their time. The book as a whole is brilliant in style and sound to the core in criticism, and can be read safely as a mental stimulant to the would-be sane lover of Shakspeare.

The Dawes bil finds an enthusiastic advocate in William Barrows, D. D., who has written a book, published by D. Lothrop & Co., entitled "The Indians' Side of the Indian Question." Popular interest East and West is gradually being drawn to this subject, and the new volume will find a large circle of readers already interested in the projects it sets forth.

"Wicota" and other poetical works of Gay Waters are printed in a volume of verses dedicated to the cause of the Red Man of America. The book is full of evidences of the warmest and most unselfish interests in the "Indian Question," and with such a subject it would be hard to find many essentially poetical thoughts and expressions. The volume is printed by the Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati.

"Etowah: A Romance of the Confederacy," is dedicated to the disabled Confederate veterans of the Civil War, and the writer promises one-half of the proceeds of the sale of his book towards the building of a veterans' home at Atlanta, Ga. Few people who care for good literature will read beyond the first page—the style and matter are of the Southworth-Holmes-Evans variety—but it is to be hoped that the patrons of this kind of writing will appreciate their opportunity and help a good cause by buying edition after edition of a book they will enjoy by right of some strange power unknown to more critical people. (Written and published by Francis Fontaine, Atlanta, Ga.)

Another book from the land of bitter memories is "The New South," by James T. Lassell, A. M. The publishers, James Murphy & Co. of Baltimore, have printed upon cover and title-page the legend "A Unique Book," probably alluding to the reckless profusion of italic and capital letters used in printing it, for certainly it is quite unique in this respect, if in no other.

Through the magazines many people have already made the acquaintance of Mr. Absalom Billingslea, Mr. Pink Fluker, the Rev. Rainford Gunn, and the other altogether delightful character creations of Richard M. Johnson. Those who have not read Col. Johnson's stories should straightway buy them, as they are collected and published in a neat, illustrated volume by Harper & Bros.

Gen. Herman Lieb of this city has written and published an able and valuable book entitled, "The Protective Tariff. What It Does for Us." It is clear in style and argument, taking strong ground for the immediate reduction of war taxes and the putting of the Nation on a peace footing as regards the necessities of life for the common people. In the present agitation for tariff reform Gen. Lieb's book has a good mission to perform.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. send us a neat volume in which appears an argument in favor of the extension of the municipal ballot to women. The essay is entitled, "Woman and the Commonwealth; or, A Question of Expediency," and is by George Pellew, A. M., LL. B. of the Suffolk bar.

The Literary Lesson of Anarchy.

The moment that American publishers are compelled to pay foreign authors whatever they may demand for the privilege of publishing their books you will see that the greater part of all this twaddle about every foreign writer being so much greater than any American writer will quietly drop out of our journals. So long as publishers can steal the matter of alien books there will be a great inducement for them to prefer it to the work of home authors for which they have to pay a fair price.

There is no calculating the influence that foreign books have exerted in engendering in America a wicked and dangerous hatred of the prosperous by the unprosperous, of the rich by the poor, of the landlord by the tenant, of the employer by the employed. Cunning and insidious pictures of foreign life drawn in the praise of social revolt and to further schemes of treason are the stock in trade of novelists, poets, and so-called philosophers whose books are smothering American literature and inflaming the imaginations and the hearts of both our foreign and our native poor. This makes these unfortunate people tinder for the fire of anarchy. Let me educate the working-men and working-women of any country, and I will control the destiny of that country. Sooner or later, if I wish, I will change the form of its Government; I will overturn its most sacred institutions, and wipe out its religion as with a sponge. The missionary literature of anarchy came into our country ahead of the agitators themselves, and was boldly indorsed by us. We called it the literature of freedom; but, in fact, it was and it is the literature of destruction, the literature of treason and of death. The poor suffer a great deal, but he who teaches them to hate the rich is the worst enemy they can have, and is adding to their suffering in the most insidious and treacherous way. He who has not must be forever dependent upon him who has; between the two there must not be war, but there must be peace and mutual confidence. It is the duty of government to promote, in every proper way, this peace and mutual confidence. The wickedest book ever written is the book which insidiously corrupts the hearts of the poor by inuendo against the rich, or by magnifying the difficulties in the pathway of labor while misrepresenting the attitude of those who pay for labor.—*Maurice Thompson in the Independent.*

The American Muses.

[*Lines written in depression on the fly-leaf of "Poets of America," by Edmund Clarence Stedman. Boston, 1885.*]

Mrs. Allen, Miss Perry, Miss Coolbrith, Miss Shinn,
Are "natural singers" in "several degrees,"
All worthy the heart of the public to win
And so is Miss Thaxter, who chants of the seas.

Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Spofford, Miss Larcom, Miss Cone,
Mrs. Bradley, Miss Bushnell, Miss Woolsey, Miss Bates,
With Miss Guiny, Miss Bloede—melodious moan
By the streams and the storm-beaten shores of the States!

Mrs. Fields, "most objective" of these, is inclined
To a "rhythmical method" no master can mock;
Mrs. Platt, though "often obscure," is refined,
And Miss Phelps is "a vine from a Puritan stock."

Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sangster, Miss Dietz, Miss de Vere,
They are ladies who sing in a silvery tone;
And, although they're not very much read over here,
We've no doubt they are poets as good as our own.

But, O, Mr. Stedman, consider anew,
When your critical pages you're printing anew,
That four hundred and seventy you give to the men,
While the ladies are huddled together—in two!
—*Erinna.*

Literary Notes.

"Race Divisions and the School Question" is the title of a vigorous article which will appear in the *Catholic World* for March.

An entirely new portrait of Mr. Whittier has just been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is reported that the poet's friends consider this the most satisfactory portrait of him that has ever been made.

Max O'Rell has a remarkably clever article in *Lippincott's* for March, entitled "From My Letter-Box," presenting the contents of anonymous and other letters received by him, with humorous comments.

Mr. William R. Inge, assistant master at Eton, has written what ought to be a curious and scholarly book, entitled "Society in Rome Under the Cæsars," which is soon to be published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Among the fac-similes given in "Mendelssohn's Letters to Moscheles," which will appear in the March *Scribner's*, is the first page of the original score of Mendelssohn's overture to the "Isles of Fingal," with a comment written on it by Gounod.

"The Writer's Signature," "Shorthand in Journalism," "Should Reporters Express Opinions?" "Plagiarism," "What Readers Want," and "The Literary Workshop," are among the topics discussed in the February number of *The Writer*.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish March 1 the old English epic poem "Judith." It will be edited with introduction, translation, and glossary by Prof. Albert S. Cook of the University of California, who has endeavored to adapt it to the scholar, the academic student, and the general reader.

The *Century* Company have about ready for publication the poems of the late Irwin Russell—that unhappy Southern genius who died in his early prime a few years ago. Russell wrote mostly in negro dialect, and was considered by Mr. Harris, who has written a generously appreciative little preface to the book, to be the most successful of the many who have attempted that form of verse.

The March *Century* will contain the story of "Col. Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," told by one of the 109 Union officers who escaped the night of Feb. 9, 1864. The successful construction of this tunnel, dug from a dark corner of the cellar of the prison, through fifty feet of solid earth—the only tools being two broken chisels and a wooden spittoon in which to carry out the dirt—was one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.

The Kalevala, the great National epic poem of the Finlanders, which Max Müller in his lectures on "Science and Language" pronounces to be the equal of the Iliad of Homer, is now for the first time, in complete form, translated into English, the translator being Dr. J. M. Crawford of Cincinnati. It is shortly to be published in two octovo volumes, the poem being great in magnitude (nearly 23,000 lines), as well as in character.

In the *Old Testament Student* for February Mr. Dickerman of Boston discusses a startling announcement lately made in a French review, that two of the names found on a granit tablet of Thothmes III. are names of the tribes of Jacob and Joseph which, after the death of the latter and before the general exodus, had gone up to Palestine, had been caught in arms against Thothmes III., were made captives of war and were brought back to Thebes by this victorious monarch.

Readers of French history will be deeply interested in Capt. Bingham's new book on the Bastille, just issued in this country by Messrs. Scribner & Welford. This book gathers up a vast deal of information, much of it new, and much heretofore inaccessible or scattered in widely-separated sources. And it is the only book giving anything like a complete history of that mysterious fortress and prison, the anniversary of whose fall is now the great French national holiday.

The first of a series of lectures upon Dante given in Rome by the poet Carducci was made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of admiration and esteem for the lecturer. First of all, nearly 4,000 persons tried to get into a salle capable of comfortably accommodating 700; and, secondly, the enthusiasm displayed by the audience was such that Carducci could hardly finish a phrase before the cheers burst forth, and he more than once threatened to those about him to leave the platform. The poet is known to abhor fuss or demonstrations of any kind.

Oct. 1 next a new home magazine will begin its career in New York under the title of the *Homemaker*. The new periodical will be distinctively what its name indicates—a household journal. It will have various departments, such as medical, cooking, fancy work, home decorations, and will be in the largest sense a thorough domestic magazine. Specialists will contribute to each department, thus making each part of the magazine a feature in itself. The general editorship of the periodical will be under the direction and personal supervision of Marion Harland.

Mr. Howells, says an Eastern reviewer, has done Tolstoi more harm than good; for nothing so harms a man, even a great man, as to praise him for his worst qualities. It is, we fear, an American habit, but one which has hitherto exercised itself in the making of political and military reputations, and not in the making of great names in letters. Politicians and soldiers are the creatures of circumstances; authors who are worthy of the name—poets, dramatists, historians, novelists—are the creatures of nothing, but the creators of all that is most human and beautiful and permanent in the world of thought.

"Glory be with them, and eternal praise."

Books Received.

THE WORLD'S VERDICT. A novel. By Mark Hopkins Jr. Tickner & Co.

IT IS THE LAW. By Thomas Edgar Willson. Paper. Belford, Clarke & Co.

LIFE OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. By E. F. Brown. $1.25. D. Lothrop & Co.

PATIENCE PRESTON, M. D. By Mrs. A. F. Raffensberger. $1.25. D. Lothrop & Co.

BE STRONG TO HOPE. By the Rev. Frank S. Child. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR HOME AND SCHOOL. By Prof. D. L. Dowd. $1.50. Fowler & Wells Co.

THE UNITED STATES OF YESTERDAY AND OF TOMORROW. By William Barrows, D. D. $1.25. Boberts Brothers.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY IN THE GOLD FIELDS. By Charles D. Ferguson. Williams Publishing Co., Cleveland, O.

PLATFORM VOICES. Choice Temperance Recitations for Old and Young. Edited by Julia A. Ames. Paper. 25 cents.

HOW TO SUCCEED AS A STENOGRAPHER OR TYPEWRITER. By Arthur M. Baker. Paper. 25 cents. Fowler & Wells.

FIFTY YEARS OF ENGLISH SONG. Selections from the Poets of the Reign of Victoria. By Henry F. Randolph. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

Periodicals.

The *Open Court*, Feb. 16.
The *Art Journal*, February.
The *Atlantic Monthly*, March.
Macmillan's Magazine, February.
The *New England Magazine*, February.
The *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, January.

Some Were Missing.

Bufkins was pious, fond of the ladies, and bald on the back of his head. The other evening he was calling on a Connecticut avenue girl and was giving her a good deal of church talk.

"Ah, Miss Charlotte," he said, "we are watched over carefully. Even the hairs of our head are numbered."

"Yes, Mr. Bufkins," she replied with deep enthusiasm, "but some of the back numbers of yours appear to be missing."—*Washington Critic.*

Happiness.

The foundation of all happiness is health. A man with an imperfect digestion may be a millionaire, may be the husband of an angel and the father of half a dozen cherubs, and yet be miserable if he be troubled with dyspepsia, or any of the disorders arising from imperfect digestion or a sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the safest and surest remedy for these morbid conditions. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless.

A FAMOUS WOMAN'S WORK

MISS MARIA MITCHELL, THE ASTRONOMER, AND HER CAREER.

Little Women Who Have Exercised a Large Influence Upon Their Times—Points on Kissing—Women Who Are Able to Take Care of Themselves—Barter and Sale in Marriage—He Probably Accepted the Suggestion—A Chance for Busy Fingers—For the Most Beautiful.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: A New England bank cashier at the beginning of the century thought there was something better for his girl than absorption in fashionable society and prospecting for an eligible husband; so he bought a telescope and other astronomical instruments and fitted up a modest observatory at his home. The daughter, Maria Mitchell, soon took an interest in watching the planets and stars, and when she was 11 years old she made an accurate record of a lunar eclipse. That was nearly sixty years ago, and from that time until recently her business has been the study of astronomy, mathematical and observational. From the age of 18 to that of 38 she was the librarian of Nantucket, and during that time her nights were largely given to the telescope. In 1847 she discovered a comet and did the remarkable work of establishing its orbit, for which she received the gold medal from the King of Denmark. She was the first discoverer of seven other comets, and when she went to Europe she was the honored guest of Sir John Herschel, Sir George Airy, and other famous astronomers. When Vassar College was established in 1865 she was made the Professor of Astronomy. She did not marry because she believed that might interfere with her study of astronomy. She is now, at the age of 70, still professor at Vassar, her resignation on account of age having been refused. She has received the degree of LL. D. from three different institutions, and is regarded with respect by the world of science.

Her career has been one to be proud of. As a worker in a department of science, her life has been useful to the world, and as a teacher she has given inspiration for a profitable life to scores of young women. She would have been a noble character under any conditions, but there is a little doubt that the foresight of her father in giving a bent to her mind is responsible for much of her success. Just as in the case of Darwin, the almost accidental opportunity to go on the Beagle voyage was the foundation of his great work. One of the purposes of a school is to give the young mind an opportunity to find the best work, but it is plain that this purpose is defeated, as a rule. Boys are forced by circumstances into something, but girls are left to fall into the conventional life through lack of opportunity to determine on a career. All girls are not fitted for astronomy, as, happily, Miss Mitchell was, but most are capable of more serious work than they ever do, if they were only given a proper start.

Little but Mighty.

The famous infamous widow of Egypt, whose beauty and witchery have been the talk of the world for 2,000 years, was a little woman, writes Mrs. R. T. Porter in the New York *Press*. Shakspeare must have known it, for he pictures her greedy curiosity as to the hight of Octavia, her rival in Mark Antony's love. "Bring me word how tall she is"; and again, when the messenger returns, "Is she as tall as me?" And when told to the contrary, and also that Octavia's voice was low, she exclaims delightedly, "Dull of tongue and dwarfish!"

Then follows another question that showed the Queen truly, "as cunning as men's thoughts." "What majesty is in her gait! Remember if e'er thou look'dst on majesty!" The answer, "She creeps," is a sweet morsel. Why will be shown further on in the case of a reigning monarch.

The best proof of Cleopatra's hight is to be found in her mummy, which measures precisely fifty-four inches—two inches less than the President measures round the waist. Think of it! The last of the Ptolemys would not make a belt for Mr. Cleveland. Fifty-four inches means that the Egyptian Queen was four and a half feet—a yard and a half—or about the hight of an American girl of 13. Still, one must allow for shrinkage, unpoetical as the association is. Granting that Cleopatra has shrunk at least six inches, or half a foot, in life she could not have been more than five feet tall. Now you can see why she laid such stress on majesty of gait.

If a woman knows how to clothe and carry herself, understands and cultivates a regal bearing, she can apparently add inches to her figure, and impress beholders with a far greater sense of majesty than another with natural advantages indifferently cultivated. The most notable instance of a little woman triumphing over her scarcity of inches is presented in Queen Victoria. Few people who saw her Majesty during the jubilee, notwithstanding her age, her accumulation of flesh, and her indifference to effect, would believe that she is but four feet ten inches in hight. The reason is, her bearing has become a matter of habit, and though she walks with difficulty, seated or standing she is yet a model of majestic deportment.

Points on Kissing.

Barboursville (Ky.) *News*: There is a boy connected with this office who mixes the ink for the rollers and does the useful generally, who claims to be able to give points to anybody in the art of kissing. The following is the result of his mature experience:

Never kiss a young girl if she doesn't want you to. The main ingredient that makes kissing endurable is the willingness on the part of the female. If it deepens into anxiety so much the better. When a girl claws a man's hair and scratches his face like a little fool, drop her at once. She is destitute of good sense and natural affection, and the sooner you begin making love to her sister the better. As long as a girl doesn't claw and yell and struggle like a panther it is perfectly safe to continue prospecting. Get a little behind her, pass the right arm around her waist in front, take her left hand in your left, and if you don't know what to do next go and associate with the boys in Pineville.

If you are just beginning to teach a shy girl who has only been kissed heretofore by her brothers and father, touch your lips gently to her forehead. She will take this for an exhibition of profound respect. That position gained, working the way down to the lips is as natural and as easy as the course of a log sliding down the wood flume of the Kentucky Lumber Company.

Never sit down to kiss. It appears awkward in case anybody is looking and seems awkward anyhow. Stand up, and the closer you press the girl the higher estimate she will place on your good taste, common sense, and experience.

Able to Take Care of Themselves.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Letter: Women, to be sure, are learning more and more how to take care of themselves and become independent. Here they devote themselves to bee-culture, the raising of silkworms, the poultry business, flower-selling, the gathering and putting up of sea-mosses to sell to tourists, and raising pampas plumes and curling them. There we have a woman architect, who understands her work quite as well as the husband with whom she is in partnership. He plans for the ordinary home, and she for all the nooks and corners, closets, and out-of-the-way places. Then she is an artist, and knows what colors harmonize in paint, woodwork, and furnishings, and her own abode is a marvel of taste and the fitness of things that please and satisfy the eye. Another woman, a lady of refinement and education, takes the furnishing of your new house and plans for you, telling what you need, and with carte blanche makes your interior surroundings and furnishings in perfect harmony; or she will suggest to you what is essential in parlor, library, or hall. Still another woman understands the art of decorating for dinner or evening parties, and sends out cards to all new-comers who have houses and wish to entertain. She will come and trim your rooms with flowers, arrange your tables, and festoon draperies, and bring the harmony of color out with wonderful effect. And here where flowers bud and bloom in such rare perfection a flower artist can do marvelous things in floral decorations.

Barter and Sale in Marriage.

Philadelphia *Press*: The commercial aspect with which matrimony is looked upon by so many people is really doing a great deal to undermine society. Young men and young women whose fathers and mothers started out in life in a humble way are not willing to imitate their example; so it is not at all uncommon to find young men, who would otherwise be promising, and young women, who ought to have some ambition, looking out for an alliance with enough money to give them a fair degree of luxury, and to enable them to start where they ought to be satisfied to leave off. If this thing goes on much longer it would be better to inaugurate the Continental system of barcain and sale in matrimony, and to bring in with it the Continental methods of courtship. In this way a good many temptations would be taken away from young women, and society would no doubt be vastly improved.

Let it be hoped, however, that there is enough virtue in the American character to overcome this vicious and terribly demoralizing tendency. It might be well for ministers, moralists, and good people of all kinds to inveigh with all their positiveness and bitterness against this alarming feature in our social life.

He Probably "Caught On."

San Francisco *Chronicle*: They were walking arm in arm. She was keeping very close to him, but he seemed to be keeping rather away from her.

"Dear, you do not love me tonight."

"Yes, I do."

"No, you do not. You do not respond to my pressure, and when I do give you a little squeeze you shudder; you shrink away from me. You do not love me."

"My love, you force me to a painful confession. Will you waive your little predilection and take my right arm? You see, I've just been vaccinated and it has taken."

They move and she takes his right arm. She gives no more pressure. He squeezes her arm.

"Dearest, you will forgive me, but I cannot take your right arm," says she.

"You cannot stand so slight a discomfort even for my sake!"

"No, dear; it isn't that. But my vaccination took very badly and it isn't quite well yet—and